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Austria 6 S. Libya 9 P. 1st.
Belgium 10 B. Luxembourg 10 L. 2nd.
France 10 B. Netherlands 6.5 F. 1st.
Germany 10 B. Norway 10 B. 2nd.
Greece 10 B. Portugal 6 E. 1st.
India 10 B. Spain 10 B. 1st.
Italy 10 B. Sweden 10 B. 1st.
Japan 10 B. Switzerland 10 B. 1st.
Lebanon 10 B. Turkey 10 B. 1st.
U.S. Military 10 B. 1st.
Yugoslavia 10 B. 1st.

Death of De Gaulle Bringing Leaders of World to Join France in Mourning

Nixon, Kosygin Due at Services

3, Nov. 10.—About 80 world leaders have informed the government that they will attend the memorial service for Charles de Gaulle in the Cathedral of Notre-Dame on the Elysee Palace announced today.

Nixon will attend the ceremony, as will Premier Kosygin of Russia and Prime Minister Edward Heath of Great Britain. Prince of Wales, will represent his mother, Elizabeth II, at the rites.

Heads of state and government and official representatives will attend include: Queen Juliana of the Netherlands and Foreign Minister J. M. A. Luns; King Baudouin of Belgium; West German President Gustav Heinemann; Chancellor Willy Brandt; and former Chancellors Ludwig Erhard and Kurt Georg Kiesinger.

Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia; King Hussein of Jordan; Italian President Giuseppe Saragat; and Premier Emilio Colombo; Greek Deputy Premier Stylianos Pattakos; Turkish Premier Suleyman Demirel; Ivory Coast President Felix Houphouet-Boigny; Central African Republic Pres-

Royal, et Ship Collision

Nov. 10 (AP).—British ship, the aircraft carrier Royal, collided last night with a Soviet destroyer during maneuvers in the North Atlantic.

Details of Nixon's plans for De Gaulle services

President Nixon's plans for the memorial service for Charles de Gaulle in the Cathedral of Notre-Dame on the Elysee Palace announced today.

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General, 79, Leaves 'France a Widow'

By James Goldsborough

PARIS, Nov. 10.—"Gen. de Gaulle is dead. France is a widow." With these words President Georges Pompidou told a nationwide television audience today that his illustrious predecessor was dead. It was a brief message, barely a minute long, ending with the words, "May De Gaulle live eternally."

The world learned of the death of the seventy-nine-year-old general, 14 hours after he slumped over a table at his home in Colombey-les-Deux-Eglises while playing a game of solitaire at 7 o'clock last night. The news was kept at Colombey until this morning when the Elysee Palace was notified. Mr. Pompidou was told upon rising.

The Elysee notified the press at 9:30 this morning.

So sudden, so unexpected came the news that the first French reaction was disbelief. When the radios confirmed it, telephone switchboards broke down under the weight of mass telephoning. The flag at the Elysee was not lowered until almost noon, because, an official explained, people were too stunned to act.

One of the first official announcements was that Thursday would be a day of national mourning. Tomorrow is Armistice Day. Later, when it was learned that De Gaulle in his last testament, expressly asked for a simple funeral at Colombey, it was decided to hold a memorial service Thursday at Notre-Dame de Paris.

Messages immediately began coming in from world leaders who wished to attend.

Thursday, government offices, post offices, national theaters and schools will remain closed. Special trains and buses will be put on to take mourners to Colombey. De Gaulle's testament, though discouraging official attendance, invites the common man to his funeral.

Thursday will mark the beginning of an official 30-day period of mourning.

A Ruptured Blood Vessel

The cause of death was a ruptured blood vessel (aneurism), though initial reports said it was a heart attack. De Gaulle's wife, Yvonne, summoned the village doctor when the general complained of pain in his right side, but the doctor could only pronounce him dead.

Another doctor said De Gaulle simply died of old age, naturally.

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 6)

Pompidou's Announcement

PARIS, Nov. 10 (Reuters).—Here is the full text in unofficial translation of the speech broadcast on radio and television today by President Georges Pompidou.

Frenchmen, Frenchwomen. General de Gaulle is dead. France is a widow.

In 1940, General de Gaulle saved our honor.

In 1944, he led us to liberation and victory.

In 1958, he saved us from civil war. To present-day France he gave its institutions, its independence, its place in the world.

In this hour of grief for the country, let us bow before the sorrow of Madame de Gaulle, of her children and her grandchildren.

Let us measure the duties which gratitude imposes on us. Let us promise France not to be unworthy of the lessons which have been given to us and in the nation's heart may De Gaulle live eternally.

Russians Free Two U.S. Generals

Anthony Astrachan

Nov. 10 (WP).—The Soviet Union today released two U.S. generals and a colonel held since they were captured in Armenia, and promised to free the pilot of a U.S. plane shot down in the Turkish border.

Gen. Edward Scherzer, Lt. Col. Claude McQuarrie, and Capt. Daniel were released from the Turkish border near the Armenian city of Van, near which their plane was shot down. The Soviet Union said they were released.

The Soviet Foreign Ministry informed Thompson R. Buchanan, political counselor of the American Embassy, of their departure this morning.

Tass said U.S. Maj. James Russell, the pilot of the Beechcraft plane, will leave the Soviet Union with the aircraft when weather conditions in the (Leningrad) area are suitable.

The news agency said: "The Soviet government deemed it possible not to institute judicial proceedings (against the officers) after a thorough investigation by competent Soviet agencies of the circumstances of this violation of the state frontier of the U.S.S.R. and of the degree of guilt of the specific persons who were on board the plane. Attention was paid to the regret expressed by the governments of the United States and Turkey and to appropriate assurances from their side."

This sounded like an attempt to capitalize on strongly worded Soviet protest notes to the United States and Turkey on Oct. 28. The United States replied on Oct. 29 with a milder note accusing the Soviet Union of violating the Soviet-American Consular Convention, in that the Russians had refused permission for American consular officials to visit the detained officers until five days after they landed on Soviet territory.

(Continued on Page 7, Col. 3)

European NATO Allies Split on Sharing Defense Costs

By John M. Goshko

PARIS, Nov. 10 (WP).—Not by European NATO to prevent large-scale withdrawal of U.S. forces. Contingent bogged down disagreement over how to share the alliance's defense with Washington.

Y's meeting of defense representing the ten in the so-called "Europe" were a consensus burden-sharing agreement not attempt to "narcissism" out of troops by contributing to their stationing in Europe.

Group includes all members of the alliance France, Portugal and the ministers, in an response to signals Nixon administration, ed on trying to find that would convince resessional advocates of adrawal that the Eue willing to make a contribution to their use.

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Second page of a two-page letter in which De Gaulle gave instructions for his funeral and burial.

'I Want No National Funeral...'

By John L. Hess

PARIS, Nov. 10 (NYT).—On Jan. 16, 1952, the exile of Colombey-les-Deux-Eglises paused in the writing of his war memoirs to prepare instructions for his funeral. It was to be a private affair, involving him and the people. The army and his comrades of the liberation might attend, but there were to be no speeches, no music, no honors, and above all no official presence of the government or political parties.

This was at the somber midpoint of that long exile that began in 1946 and ended in 1958, the period known in Gaullist history as "La Traversée du Desert"—The Wandering in the Desert. The Fourth Republic was moving from crisis to crisis, but General de Gaulle's Rally of the French People was showing signs of its impending dissolution and elements of it were accepting jobs in the ruling coalition.

De Gaulle wrote a two-page letter of instructions, then made two copies for his family. The original was sealed in an envelope on which he had written "Pour mes obsèques" and his initials, C. G. and given to his former secretary and aide, Georges Pompidou. According to the Elysee Palace, where the letter was opened upon word of the death, Mrs. de Gaulle told President Pompidou this morning that the general's wishes had remained unchanged.

The Letter

15 January 1952.

I WANT my funeral to take place at Colombey-les-Deux-Eglises.

If I die elsewhere, my body must be transported to my home without the least public ceremony.

My grave will be the one where my daughter Anne already rests and where, one day, my wife will rest. Inscription: Charles de Gaulle (1890 . . .), nothing else.

THE CEREMONY will be arranged by my son, my daughter, my son-in-law, my daughter-in-law, assisted by my staff, in such a manner that it be extremely simple. I want no national funeral. Neither president, nor ministers, nor assembly committees, nor public authorities. Only the armed forces may participate officially as such, but their participation must be of very modest proportion, without music or band or funeral call.

NO SPEECH may be pronounced, either at the church or elsewhere. No funeral oration in parliament. No place reserved during the ceremony, except for my family, for my fellow members of the Order of the Liberation, for the Municipal Council of Colombey. The men and women of France and of other countries of the world may, if they wish, do my memory the honor of accompanying my body to its last resting place, but it is in silence that I wish it be conducted.

I STATE my refusal in advance of any distinction, promotion, dignity, citation, decoration, whether it be French or foreign. If any whatsoever was conferred upon me, it would be in violation of my last wishes.

C. DE GAULLE.

The General and the U.S.—New Insight

By C. L. Sulzberger

PARIS, Nov. 10 (NYT).—Although Charles de Gaulle had a long record of disagreements with the United States and made no secret of his fear that American hegemony threatened willy-nilly to dominate the world, he had come by the end of his long political career to believe that major differences between Washington and Paris were coming to an end.

On Feb. 14, 1960, two months before his resignation on April 28, I had my last long talk with the general as chief of state. Until now I have held the record of this conversation in confidence, although he permitted me to take extensive notes, scribbling them on a pad placed across from his right

C. L. SULZBERGER, New York Times columnist and author of the just-published book on De Gaulle, "The Last of the Giants," knew the general for a quarter of a century and saw him intermittently both in and out of office. The following is an account of Mr. Sulzberger's last lengthy off-the-record interview with President de Gaulle which until now has never been published.

on his Louis XV desk. After our colloquy, I wrote down the following recollections:

"I must give my impression of the old man (he will be 79 this year). He looked remarkably fit, better than ever, although several times during our talk of almost an hour he had small spasms of coughing. I suspect he may have caught a cold while standing outside, with neither hat nor coat, to greet the president of the Central African Republic who has just been here on a state visit.

"But even if he had a cold, it didn't seem serious. His skin was ivory pale but healthy. His eyes had a piercing, wicked, shrewd look about them. He took his glasses off and I know (without them) he couldn't see but his eyes bored right into me.

"He seems to have lost some weight because he is definitely less turnip-shaped around the middle. He is really an ugly old man but has a very winning

Charles de Gaulle (November 22, 1890—November 9, 1970)

By Alden Whitman

The New York Times

"Your reply is going to determine the destiny of France," an intense, solemn yet aged voice told the French people on April 23, 1969, "because if I am disavowed by the majority of you . . . my present task as chief of state would obviously become impossible [and] I would immediately stop exercising my functions."

That curious aloof yet paternal voice, which in 1940 had exhorted a prostrate nation to rise from defeat and fight on against a merciless and omnipresent enemy, and which in the years after 1958 had rallied a country to grandeur and glory beyond its size and resources, had now lost the compelling eloquence that, less than a year earlier, had seemed invincible. Thus it was that two days after his appeal for confidence over a relatively minor issue, Charles de Gaulle was repudiated by 53 percent of the voters, and within 12 hours he departed the splendid Elysée Palace of French Presidents, his residence for almost 11 years, for his plain home in the tiny village of Colombey-les-Deux-Églises. More than the end of a singular political reign, it was the end of an era.

That era started virtually unobserved on June 18, 1940, when an obscure temporary brigadier general, having escaped to London from a battered and disorganized France about to capitulate to Nazi Germany, exhorted his countrymen to continue in a war that he perceived would evolve into a world conflict.

Must We Abandon?

"But has the last word been said?" the 49-year-old officer asked in his pungent speech in a British Broadcasting Corporation studio. "Must we abandon all hope? Is our defeat final and irremediable? To those questions I answer—No!"

"For remember this, France is not alone. She is not alone. She is not alone. Behind her is a vast empire, and she can make common cause with the British Empire, which commands the seas and is continuing the struggle . . ."

He concluded with these characteristically self-confident words:

"I, General de Gaulle, now in London, invite French officers and men who are at present on British soil, or may be in the future, with or without their arms: I invite engineers and skilled workmen from the armaments factories who are at present on British soil, or may be in the future, to get in touch with me."

L'Homme du Destin

"Whatever happens, the flame of French resistance must not and shall not die."

Very few Frenchmen heard that impromptu broadcast; and at first very few hearkened to it. In Britain, too, De Gaulle was unknown except by a few cabinet ministers and Prime Minister Winston Churchill. Churchill, however, had an intuitive confidence in him, having already advised him as "l'homme du destin."

"He carried with him in his small airplane the honor of France," Churchill wrote later of the general's flight to Britain.

Although it seemed ludicrous to some that De Gaulle, with a mere 100,000 francs and a handful of volunteers, could put together a Free French cause, the general exuded total faith in himself.

"When leaders fail," he wrote, "new leaders are projected upward out of the eternal spirit of France: from Charlemagne to Joan of Arc to Napoleon, Poincaré and Clemenceau. Perhaps this time I am one of those thrust into leadership by the failure of others."

And, alluding to his self-conceived mission, he wrote in "The Call to Honor," the first book of his three-volume war memoirs:

"What I was determined to save was the French Nation and the French State. What I had to bring back into the



RALLYING FRENCH—De Gaulle in one of his 1940 radio speeches calling his countrymen to Free French cause.

war was not just Frenchmen, but France."

In a tone that appeared to derive from Louis XIV, he added:

"C'était à moi d'assumer la France." ("It was up to me to take responsibility for France.")

Merger of Identities

"This merger of identities—in which De Gaulle believed himself to be the incarnation of the 'Nation' standing superior to factions—accounted for many of his actions, just as it redolent his critics."

His certainty that he was France ("Je suis la France," he declared in 1940) sustained him through many mutations of fortune before the country's liberation in mid-1944. And it emboldened him when he was shaping the Fifth Republic, decolonizing the empire, freeing Algeria, creating a nuclear capability and fashioning a foreign policy designed to give France an independent world stature. His certainty, which some saw as hubris, or arrogance, also contributed to his downfall—to his blindness to the domestic economic disaffections that turned public opinion against him.

As he emerged in 1940, De Gaulle appeared tailored to the role of a man of destiny. Describing him after his initial broadcast, Pierre Bourdieu wrote:

"I saw a man of another age. Very tall (he was 6 feet 4 inches), he was wearing a uniform and leggings and held himself extremely straight. But this erectness, accentuated by his throwback head and by his arms, which followed exactly the line of his body, seemed a natural and comfortable position for him . . ."

"The bearing of his head, so very remote, and the expression of his face showed his intransigence . . ."

"The chief characteristic of his eyes was that they were oblivious of the outer world. Their expression could not change to suit the mood of the people around him. Their look seemed preordained."

His Finest Hour

It was this hauteur that permitted him to stride into the Pantheon of heroes in August, 1944, as he led a Paris liberation parade from the Arch of Triumph to Notre Dame. Cheered by two million people in an explosion of national fervor, he experienced his finest hour, his apotheosis.

It was this hauteur, too, that exasperated Allied leaders during the war. The Cross of Lorraine (De Gaulle's emblem) was the heaviest cross I have ever had to bear," Churchill once bristled, although he conceded in another context, "Never mind, he defied all."

President Franklin D. Roosevelt's relations with De Gaulle were hostile from the outset. Suspicious of the general, Roosevelt saw him as "more and more unbearable," as petty, vainglorious and, potentially, a dictator. These attitudes, reinforced by gossip from French exiles in the United States and by adverse reports from the State Department and from pro-Vichy diplomats, involved the United States in a search for alternatives to De Gaulle up to the liberation of Paris.

Difficulties With U.S.

One result of the President's mistrust was to foster in the hypersensitive De Gaulle an animosity toward the United States. He never forgot that the United States tried to maneuver him into turning over Free French leadership to Gen. Henri Honoré Giraud in 1943; that the United States did not recognize the French National Committee until mid-1944, and then only grudgingly; and that Roosevelt had blackballed him from Yalta.

De Gaulle was convinced on the basis of his own experience that the United States, in the war and later, was seeking "to settle Europe's future in France's absence." This sentiment hardened and in the 1960s

ed to invest events with as much pomp as they could wear, he skimped on his state banquets. A rapid eater, he set the pace for his guests, who often had their plates snatched away three-quarters full. These repasts were without fruit (he thought fruit took too much time to peel). An entire banquet rarely lasted more than an hour.

The fact that De Gaulle stood on his dignity so markedly in public gave rise to reports that he was equally ceremonial in private.

Actually, De Gaulle was quite unimpeachable in his private moments. After dinner, he and his wife, Yvonne, a self-effacing woman, spent many evenings watching television, especially the light programs. On school holidays their grandchildren often came to tea at the Elysée.

De Gaulle had two surviving children, Philippe, a naval officer, and Elizabeth, the wife of Gen. Alain de Boissieu. Another daughter, Anne, was born a mongoloid and died when she was 20.

Family Background

Of his decision in 1940 to try to build a resistance movement at the bleakest moment of the war De Gaulle wrote: "I felt within myself a life coming to an end—the life I had lived within the framework of a solid France and an indivisible army." And indeed the first 49 years of his life were solidly conventional.

Charles André Joseph Marie de Gaulle was born Nov. 22, 1890, in Lille. Members of the lesser nobility, conservative and staunchly Roman Catholic, the De Gaulle family had furnished soldiers, lawyers and writers to France since at least 1210.

Henri, Charles's father, was lay headmaster of the Jesuit College of the Immaculate Conception in Paris when his son was born. Charles's mother, Jeanne Maitellon-Delannoy, was his father's cousin and, like her husband, she was intensely patriotic and conservative.

In childhood, Charles was much exposed to family conversations about the Franco-Prussian War of 1870, in which his father had been wounded. Indocinated to believe that the army was the quintessence of France, the young man had little choice but to be a soldier, and in 1910 he entered Saint-Cyr, the officer-training academy. Graduated two years later, he joined the 33d Infantry Regiment at Arras commanded by Col. Henri-Philippe Pétain.

Tables Were Turned

The lives of the two men became tragically entwined. Early in World War II, when De Gaulle founded the Resistance, his old Arras colonel, then a marshal of France and head of the collaborationist Vichy regime, had him condemned to death for desertion. When the tables were turned after the war, Pétain was condemned to death for treason, and De Gaulle, the provisional head of France, commuted his sentence to life imprisonment.

In World War I, De Gaulle, who was wounded three times and captured by the Germans at Verdun, was awarded the Legion of Honor and achieved the rank of captain. Afterward, becoming a protégé and close friend of Pétain—who was godfather to De Gaulle's son, Philippe—he spent two years at the Army Staff College.

In 1925, Pétain attached his friend to his secretariat in the Supreme War Council. Two years later De Gaulle became a major and served for two years in the occupation army in the Rhineland and two years in the Middle East. De Gaulle returned to France in 1932, became a lieutenant colonel and, at Pétain's intervention, was

Stage Business

In small matters, too, De Gaulle made certain that he projected perfection. Every detail of a trip, a speech, a news conference was worked out in advance; whatever appeared to be a spur-of-the-moment gesture was a well-rehearsed bit of stage business. For television he took lessons from an actor; he practiced before a mirror; he learned his texts by heart.

Although De Gaulle often lik-



BACK IN PARIS—De Gaulle walking down the Champs-Élysées in August 1944, after the city's liberation.



CASABLANCA CONFERENCE—De Gaulle with Roosevelt and Churchill, Jan. 14, 1943.

named secretary to the High Council of National Defense, a post that he held for five years and that brought him i-to-everyday touch with the country's military leaders.

The job also gave him his first close-up view of parliamentary politics, by which he was not favorably impressed. In five years no fewer than 14 cabinets came and went.

A Modern Army

De Gaulle's career up to this point had not been brilliant, despite Pétain's patronage. One reason was the officer's spit-and-polish personality; another was his scholarly but unorthodox book, "Vers l'Armée de Mérite," ("Toward a Modern Army"), published in 1934.

Scornful of several pet army doctrines, including conscription, the book also disparaged the Maginot Line, a supposedly impenetrable fortress system along the Franco-German border. Equally upsetting to the reigning military minds was De Gaulle's proposal for a modernized army with an elite mobile tank force at its head. This striking force, he argued, could overrun and disorganize enemy territory, which later could be occupied by foot soldiers.

When World War I broke out, De Gaulle was a colonel in command of a tank regiment in Metz. When Hitler turned on France, the debacle that De Gaulle had foreseen took place: the Maginot Line was turned by Nazi tanks. In the sweep, De Gaulle, with his meager force, gave a good account of himself and was made a temporary brigadier general.

Premier Paul Reynaud brought him into the cabinet June 5, 1940, as under secretary of defense.

It was about then that he came to his momentous decision—that events made it evident that Britain would remain in the war, that it would become worldwide and that he would try to organize French resistance based on the colonies.

Flight to London

When the discomfited French government sued for an armistice, De Gaulle took flight to London. Assuming there the epic task of organizing a resistance, he was recognized June 28 by the British government as the leader of all the Free French.

With a mystique already sprouting around him, De Gaulle was able, by claiming to embody France (and no one challenged him then), to draw into his cause the governors of French Equatorial Africa, Chad and the French Cameroons.

The edge, however, was taken off his first success when his small naval expedition to Dakar was easily repulsed by the Vichy garrison. The failure made American recognition of the Vichy regime seem plausible.

The setback also held down his following inside France. But a month later, in June, 1941, the Soviet Union's entrance into the war dramatically altered De Gaulle's fortunes by producing two important developments: direct Free French contact with the Russians and the start of an active Resistance in France, now organized by the energetic French Communist party. Ultimately, in July 1942, the Soviet Union set its seal upon De Gaulle as the Resistance leader. By then the underground war in France was a flourishing armed enterprise of men and women of many political convictions.

Murky Dealings

Meanwhile, De Gaulle organized in September, 1941, the French National Committee, a virtual government-in-exile, with himself as chairman. But Roosevelt sought an alternative to De Gaulle, someone more compliant.

The choice fell on Gen. Giraud, who was taken out of France to North Africa, where

he was appointed French commander in chief in late 1942 and later civil commander as well.

In these murky dealings, De Gaulle could not be ignored completely, for he had support in the colonies and in France. Roosevelt and Churchill brought De Gaulle and Giraud together in January, 1943, and a fragile alliance was fabricated. But Giraud, with his conservative associations and his political ineptitude, was sacked as co-chairman of the Committee of National Liberation within a year.

Even in control of the committee, however, De Gaulle did not have the confidence of the Americans as the man to govern France after D-Day.

Circumventing Britain and the United States, the De Gaulle Committee declared itself the Provisional Government of France; and then, on June 13, 1944, the general and a tiny group of aides made a quick, almost stealthy, trip to Bayeux, where he received a hearty welcome and where he appointed a Gaullist governor for Normandy.

De Gaulle did not return to France until Aug. 30, having meantime met with Roosevelt in Washington and established a superficially cordial relationship. One result was Washington's recognition of his committee.

He went on to establish his personal authority in fact in a tremendous outburst of emotional frenzy that convulsed Paris when he led a triumphal march down the Avenue des Champs-Élysées on Aug. 26, 1944.

Party Against Parties

In the days that followed, De Gaulle created a moderate Government of National Unity, which lasted for 14 fateful months. During its tenure, he took pains to cold-shoulder leftist groups in the Resistance and to disarm their paramilitary units.

In October, 1945, the French

disavowed the Third Republic, elected a Constituent Assembly. With its convocation, which foreshadowed the Fourth Republic, De Gaulle became embroiled in parliamentary disputes, for which he had no liking. Giving the excuse that the "regime of parties" had again changed, he resigned in January, 1956. He emerged from "retirement" in April 1947, to call for formation of a Rally of the French People—a party against parties.

At first he attracted thousands to the Rally as, in a bid for centrist and rightist backing, he inveighed against the Communists and the trade unions. The Rally had a great success in the municipal elections of 1947. But De Gaulle overplayed his hand by joining to the National Assembly a virtual ultimatum that sought an immediate general election.

In any event, the Rally did not obtain significant big-business support and it failed also to attract the United States, which placed its confidence and its Marshall Plan money in such politicians as Robert Schuman and Jules Moch.

In July, 1955, when his Rally was in disarray, De Gaulle announced his retirement from public life. He told newsmen, "We shall not meet again until the temper again unfolds itself on France." He was nearing 65.

Tempest Unleashed

The "tempest" that brought De Gaulle back to public life and power was the war in Algeria, under way since 1954. The Fourth Republic, already shaken by the loss of Indochina, was bedeviled by the conflict against the Algerian nationalists. By 1958, many French troops were in Algeria attempting to contain 15,000 insurgents.

The brutal war was unpopular in France, where its costs were cutting into a spreading prosperity. But no cabinet knew how to liquidate it without risking an army coup. The crisis



ADENAUER AT ELYSÉE—De Gaulle saying farewell to West German Chancellor Adenauer Dec. 19, 1959.



FACE TO FACE—De Gaulle presenting the Liberation Medal to Eisenhower, the allied commander in Europe.

came in May, 1958, when local Europeans in Algiers government offices with army officers. There of a rightist coup in most automatically swung to De Gaulle, at ready.

He was invested as France on June 1, 1958, powers for sh. He was accepted by in the belief that would surely support.

De Gaulle moved to the French Algeria. He was elected President of the Republic in 1959. He was elected President of the Republic in 1959. He was elected President of the Republic in 1959.

De Gaulle eventually ed an independent proposal that was a referendum in France in January, 1959. He was elected President of the Republic in 1959.

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A Bomb Devel

Once the Algerian was solved, De Gaulle to flex French muscle and around the world. Ingredient of the "new" was the development atomic bomb, in 1960.

De Gaulle's Europe was aimed at restoring to a position of great power, on the one hand, and on the other, to keep Britain and the States at a distance.

His relations with Britain were a belief that B. American satellite. He said to account for his Britain's bid to join t. mon Market.

De Gaulle profoundly agreed with U.S. policy, and he withdrew military units from N. American and heads from French. In addition, he established matic relations with m. mitted Washington denning the Vietnam.

In his policy to Germany he sought the hatreds generated War II. He also str leadership in the nuclear world by trying to withdraw from French the dual hegemony United States and Union.

He encouraged F. dian separatism. In East, he learned cause against the cutting off the tic arms to Israel.

His first term expired in January. He was elected to a but only after a run he received 55 pe votes.

It was domestic that eventually l. down. Grandeur in the nuclear "c aid in Africa an stockpiling of gul means austerity at in education, m than ever before universities and st curriculums and practices that wer relevant to the tic.

Open rebellion, 1968, in "the event, cision of social, e politics forces t a near-revolution.

On May 30, he National Assembly a choice between himself, he won a in the elections. more in control th.

A Minor

But what had during May constit undermining of th that De Gaulle was tion of France. I that his policies c respond to the as either French colle the workers.

The proof came tively minor issue-regional structure and the role of its matter was to be referendum in April at first created on target.

Then De Gaulle h self. The result of was to be a test of fidence.

His tactics of May 1968, were brought the attempt to fric with the threat of and chaos should t adverse.

He lost the refer immediately retired to Colombey to a memoirs.

He vanished into The long personal Charles de Gaulle-w

WEATHER

	C	F	
ALGABYE	21	70	Fair
AMSTERDAM	5	41	Cloudy
ANKARA	10	50	Cloudy
ATHENS	20	68	Fair
BEIRUT	25	77	Cloudy
BELGRADE	11	52	Cloudy
BERLIN	5	41	Clear
BRUSSELS	10	50	Cloudy
BUDAPEST	7	45	Rain
CAIRO	23	73	Sunny
CASABLANCA	20	68	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	13	55	Clear
COSTA D'IV	—	—	Unavailable
DELHI	10	50	Fair
EDINBURGH	9	48	Fair
FLORENCE	17	63	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	9	48	Cloudy
GENEVA	11	52	Cloudy
HELSINKI	—1	30	Snow
ISTANBUL	13	55	Cloudy
LAS PALMAS	24	75	Clear
LONDON	10	50	Rain
MADRID	18	64	Partly cloudy
MILAN	—	—	Unavailable
MONTREAL	10	50	Cloudy
MOSCOW	—3	26	Snow
MUNICH	5	43	Rain
NEW YORK	12	54	Rain
NICE	17	63	Cloudy
OSLO	—3	27	Clear
PARIS	11	52	Rain
PRAGUE	—	—	Unavailable
ROME	20	68	Partly cloudy
SOFA	9	48	Cloudy
STOCKHOLM	11	52	Cloudy
TEL AVIV	22	72	Sunny
TUNIS	24	75	Sunny
VENICE	12	54	Fair
VIENNA	3	45	Rain
WARSAW	5	41	Cloudy
WASHINGTON	13	55	Cloudy
ZURICH	11	52	Cloudy

(U.S. Canadian temperatures taken at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

World Joins in De Gaulle Tribute

A Great Man Has Died

US, Nov. 10.—West German political leaders, led by Chancellor Willy Brandt, today paid tribute to Charles de Gaulle, who as president of France had become a symbol of Franco-German reconciliation.

Brandt, in a message to Pompidou, De Gaulle's successor in the French presidency, said that the Franco-German treaty, signed in 1963, "was a cornerstone of policy and a legacy to a great man."

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Pope Paul VI said De Gaulle was "a great witness of our contemporary history" and that he was praying for his soul.

The Pope sent messages of condolences to Mr. Pompidou and Mrs. de Gaulle.

In the message to De Gaulle's widow, the Pope said he learned of his death "with keen emotion and great pain."

In Moscow, the Soviet news media briefly reported the death of De Gaulle without any official comment.

Comment in Russia will not be forthcoming easily because of the dichotomous Soviet attitude to the late president who hovered between condemnation and admiration.

Italian President Giuseppe Saragat, who also served as Italy's first postwar envoy to France, sent a telegram to Mr. Pompidou, saying:

"The death of Gen. de Gaulle is a sorrow for all peoples with the innate creed of universal human values, of moral and political greatness, of heroism, of dedication to the sacred cause of patriotism."

In Tel Aviv, former Israeli Premier David Ben-Gurion said he wrote to his friend De Gaulle last Sunday. "I am sorry he will never read it," he added.

Mr. Ben-Gurion, 84, said of De Gaulle: "In history he will go down as a great man—the greatest French leader of the 20th century."

"He was never an enemy of Israel," the Israeli elder statesman said. He said he believed De Gaulle acted in French interests in swinging his policies in favor of the Arabs after the 1967 war, although he was "very sorry" France had subsequently embargoed military hardware to Israel.



Associated Press. IN RETIREMENT—Making one of his rare public appearances after his retirement, De Gaulle is seen with his wife at the church at Harcourt near their home at Colombey-les-Deux-Eglises, Nov. 23, 1969.

At Work on 2d Volume

Death Frustrates Effort To Finish 'Memoirs of Hope'

PARIS, Nov. 10.—Gen. Charles de Gaulle left office abruptly on April 28, 1969, after nearly 11 years in power. For the remaining 18 months of his life, he refrained from all political activity, did not see the members of the new government and never returned to Paris.

He was described by those few politicians to call on him in his retirement as a man who had thrown himself completely into the completion of his memoirs. He worked furiously on the first volume on his "Memoirs of Hope," and saw it published last month nearly six weeks ahead of schedule. He was working on the third chapter of the second volume on the day he died.

Seldom has a statesman of his influence withdrawn so completely from the political scene. When De Gaulle had retired abruptly once before—in 1946 when he stepped down as head of the provisional government—he described himself as returning to his home "and to his chagrin."

said that it did so under pressure from Colombey.

With the publication last month of "Le Renouveau," the first volume of the "Memoirs of Hope," De Gaulle brought his memoirs up to 1962. It was the third volume, however, the one he never started, that was to deal with the last years in power, the years of the 1968 student revolt, the referendum and his defeat.

There is no reference to these events in "Le Renouveau." Significantly, there is also no passing reference to Mr. Pompidou, although he played an active role in Gaullism during those years, particularly in 1958, when he was De Gaulle's cabinet leader.

Little of what De Gaulle said or thought leaked out of Colombey during these last months. One phrase, however, was reported by at least two of his most recent visitors:

"Si Dieu me prête vie, je finirai les trois tomes de mes 'Mémoires d'Espoir.'"

Deeply Wounded

Those who saw him in recent months would say the same. The defeat of the April 27 referendum on the decentralization of France wounded him deeply. The French people had shown their ingratitude once again. His retirement was completely voluntary, but it was completely in the Gaullist character.

The defeat was not the only wound he bore. Much has been written in the intervening months to the effect that De Gaulle felt he was hastened out of power by Georges Pompidou's declaration early in 1969 that he would be a candidate for the presidency when De Gaulle was gone. De Gaulle immediately announced that he was not going and had no intention of going but the damage was done. Two months later, they overwhelmingly elected Mr. Pompidou president.

For whatever the reasons, De Gaulle retired completely. At Colombey, aside from members of his family, he saw only those faithful Gaullists who were out of the government, mostly his former ministers, such as Maurice Couve de Murville, Pierre Messmer, André Malraux and Jean-Marcel Jeanneney.

When Mr. Pompidou was elected president on June 15, 1969, De Gaulle, then on vacation in Ireland, responded with the brief message: "For all possible national and personal reasons, I send you my cordial felicitations." Aside from that, it was official silence, broken only occasionally with a personal message for some departed leader or friend, the last one sent six weeks ago upon the death of Egyptian President Gamal Abdel Nasser.

Visited Spain, Ireland

During his retirement, the general took two vacations, the first in Ireland, where he visited the graves of his Celtic ancestors, and the second, last summer, to Spain, where he met Generalissimo Francisco Franco for the first time. On both these trips, he was accompanied by his wife, Yvonne.

Despite his silence, his refusal to offer either criticism or encouragement to his successors, the shadow from Colombey easily reached the capital. There were those Gaullists who blamed Mr. Pompidou for the defeat of the referendum and who were only too ready to judge De Gaulle's successors as heretics.

But if De Gaulle offered no succor to his successors, neither did he aid their detractors. His silence was total and deafening. And if the new government kept closely to Gaullist doctrine in foreign policy, it could not be

De Gaulle Dead, 'France a Widow'

(Continued from Page 1)

and swiftly. He would have been 80 on Nov. 22. He had no history of heart disease, with only prostate trouble and cataracts bothering him in recent years. His former doctor said not long ago he had never seen him with a cold.

Mr. Pompidou met with Prime Minister Jacques Chaban-Delmas throughout the morning to deal with the problem of funeral arrangements. The problem was obviously complicated when Mr. Pompidou read the last testament that De Gaulle had given him in 1962, on his funeral arrangements. Though De Gaulle could have been expected to be buried at Les Invalides, alongside Napoleon and other French heroes, he did not want that.

He asked that he be buried at Colombey near the grave of his daughter Anne, who died in 1948. Neither president, nor ministers nor parliamentarians were to attend, though he approved of some military representation. He asked for a simple ceremony, without music, fanfare or bells.

There was very little reaction in the streets this morning, since Frenchmen were already at work when they learned the news. About 150 persons gathered outside the Elysée as the ministers came to a 12:30 cabinet meeting, but they were encouraged to move on by the police.

By this evening, however, long lines had formed outside the Paris office that the government had provided for De Gaulle when he retired following defeat of a referendum last year. He never returned to Paris following the defeat.

There was no mass emotional outburst. If Frenchmen mourned, they mourned silently, privately. They bought out the first editions of France-Soir and La Croix, the first newspapers out with the news, and walked along the streets reading. They telephoned. One woman collapsed outside the Elysée. A few tears could be seen on some of the street. Aside from that there was outward calm.

The testimony from Gaullists and opposition alike, however, indicated that they both felt the national loss. Opposition leaders all praised the general, the Communist party remembering that despite later differences they had fought side by side during the Resistance.

De Gaulle was stricken after spending an hour working on his memoirs and just as he was

sitting down to a game of solitaire before watching the evening television news. He cried out about a pain in his right side, lost consciousness and died within 15 minutes. A doctor and priest were summoned, arriving shortly after death.

It was then that Mrs. de Gaulle summoned their children, Philippe de Gaulle and Elisabeth de Boissieu, to Colombey in eastern France from Paris. Only many hours later, when the family was reunited, did thoughts turn to notifying the world.

The priest who was called in to administer last rites said later of Mrs. de Gaulle: "In spite of her great chagrin she was in constant control of herself at all times."

The testament, the details of which had been unknown to Mr. Pompidou, clearly presented major problems for the government. De Gaulle states very firmly that he wants no violation of his wishes, which put the government in the awkward position of being unable to pay customary respects to a national hero.

The solution was found in separate ceremonies, one in Colombey for "the men and women of France and of other

Watson Calls De Gaulle 'Giant Among Giants'

PARIS, Nov. 10 (AP).—Arthur K. Watson, U.S. Ambassador to France, today made a statement after the announcement of the death of Gen. Charles de Gaulle in which he called the French leader "one of the great men of our age and of all ages... a giant among giants."

"Stubborn in adversity, generous in victory," Mr. Watson said, "tempered by the past, faithful to the present, prophet of the future, Gen. de Gaulle joins forever the stream of history in which his role is written hugely."

"No man loved freedom more, or served her cause more ardently... Freedom and peace have lost a magnificent defender."

Graham Speech Off

PARIS, Nov. 10.—A luncheon meeting of the American Club of Paris scheduled for Thursday with the Rev. Billy Graham as speaker has been canceled in observance of the national day of mourning for Gen. Charles de Gaulle.

tribute to 'Ally, Friend'

xon, Rogers, Kissinger Flying to Paris for Rites

By Spencer Rich

BISCAYNE, Fla., Nov. 10.—President Nixon will fly to attend memorial rites Thursday for Gen. Charles de Gaulle.

Learning of De Gaulle's death, Mr. Nixon postponed today a scheduled meeting of the president-elect and of announced plans to the memorial service at St. Denis Cathedral.

De Gaulle a "steadfast... and a true friend."

Secretary Ron Ziegler said the purpose of the visit is solely to "pay his respects to a great both a personal friend and a man of stature."

Ziegler said there would be no official business conducted at the memorial service, but that it was a possible brief meeting between the President and President Georges Pompidou of France, and a brief meeting with David Bruce, chief negotiator for the United States at the Vietnam talks in Paris.

Could See Kissin

Ziegler did not rule out a possible brief meeting with Prime Minister Alexei N. Kosygin in the course of some official reception, but said nothing was planned and the visit to Paris is a personal matter, with attention to conduct any business.

President, accompanied by State William P. and foreign-policy aide

Henry A. Kissinger, is scheduled to arrive in Paris about midnight, French time, tomorrow.

Also on the President's plane will be the late French president's 30-year-old grandson, also named Charles de Gaulle, who is a student in New York and will accompany Mr. Nixon. Mrs. Nixon, however, will not make the trip.

Nixon Statement

In a statement from his Key Biscayne retreat, Mr. Nixon called De Gaulle's death "a loss not only for the French nation but for all mankind."

"The passing of Gen. Charles de Gaulle reminds us of the qualities that make men and nations great," said the President. "His was the quality of character that enables men to surmount all obstacles, to call up reserves of courage, to turn adversity into triumph."

Mr. Nixon also sent messages of condolences to Mrs. de Gaulle and President Pompidou. The contents of this letter to Mrs. de Gaulle were not disclosed. The message to Mr. Pompidou read:

"I was deeply shocked and grieved at the passing of Gen. de Gaulle. This country knew Gen. de Gaulle as a steadfast ally in war and a true friend in peace. Greatness knows no national boundaries, and therefore France's loss is the loss of mankind."

"The people of France and yours, Mr. President, have the heartfelt sympathy of all Americans in your hour of mourning."

Arabs Grieve

From the Arabian peninsula to North Africa, the departed general was portrayed as the architect of the "golden era of French-Arab relations."

Alexander President Houari Boumedienne said that De Gaulle, after assuming "the tragic destinies of France... was able to conceive in a noble and generous vision what should be the future of the Algerian and French peoples... history will remember what France and all of humanity owe to him."

The Egyptian government declared a seven-day official mourning for "one of the rare leaders of the 20th century who rendered genuine service to world peace."

Lebanon's Loss

"Lebanon has lost a great friend," said Lebanese President Suleiman Franjeh. "De Gaulle has left his mark on history."

Lebanon will observe three days of official mourning.

French-speaking Africa reacted with grief to the death of De Gaulle, the man they considered their liberator from French colonial rule.

Leopold Sedar Senghor of Senegal decreed three days of national mourning and told Mr. Pompidou in a message of condolence that not only had De Gaulle saved France, but "he also permitted us, without spilling blood or dispute, to realize our ideal of independence."

In Tunis, government minister Mahmoud Mahmoudi said De Gaulle was the only French leader "to understand the anachronism of an empire which cost France more than it brought it."

In Madrid, Francisco Franco sent a telegram of condolence to Mr. Pompidou. "Profoundly moved by the unexpected news of the death of the great statesman Gen. de Gaulle, I accept the sincerest sympathy of the Spanish people, the government and myself."

In France, Confused Emotions

By John L. Hess

S. Nov. 10 (NYT).—That which Charles de Gaulle to the "princess in the desert" or the madonna in scores dedicated to an and exceptional described the news of his with subdued and emotion.

were some reddened and a few unashamed at the visible reaction Frenchmen seemed to from grave reflection to indifference.

which in moments of had hailed De Gaulle for and hoisted him as now showed its more coolness. The flags were to half staff and tees, formed at kiosks black-headlined news-crowds went about as usual. Stores, city parlors were crowded with the Armistice day and bars, bistros, taurants served their trade. Few talked about to strangers.

Uncertain Laugh

n, many people had not d the news. A smart commuter at the Gare were told a television that she was sure it ax: She declined omn- the uncertain laugh isence who would not in.

driver, hearing the his radio, wept. An-

other, told about it by his fare, considered it in silence for two blocks, then said: "There have been a lot of deaths lately; there's that great poet, I forget his name. It's this fall weather, it's not healthy."

A bank clerk asked, "Do we get the day off?" A secretary replied, "I don't think so, because he was not the president any more. Too bad it didn't happen a little earlier." She pulled in her breath, then said, "We are nasty, aren't we?"

A clerk returning from his lunch reported that his wife was crying, and his son was hoping for an extra day's holiday from the university.

On the Avenue de Breteuil, behind Les Invalides, hundreds of Parisians patiently waited under a light drizzle to sign a remembrance book in the hallway of De Gaulle's modest apartment-office. Most were middle-aged or older, of the lower middle class.

At a bar near Père-Lachaise cemetery, in the Communist 20th Arrondissement, the barmaid put down the telephone and told a noontime crowd of workmen, "Gen. de Gaulle is dead."

There were some shrugs, an indifferent, "Well, he was an old man," and a jest, "That's no reason for you to stop serving, is it?"

A workman said he supposed there would be a lot of mourning going on. An old man at the bar replied: "As far as I'm concerned, yes. He was a great man, the liberator of France."

The others heard him quietly, then changed the subject.

The Communist party, in a double-edged statement, recalled De Gaulle's role as a resister and said, "His death could leave no Frenchman indifferent." It added that he returned to power in 1958 at the head "of an authoritarian regime" according to "the aspirations of big capital."

Louis Vallon, left-wing Gaullist leader who has attacked President Georges Pompidou as a usurper, said he was too moved to comment. A woman of similar outlook told a friend: "Pompidou is very busy, isn't he? Now De Gaulle will never write that part of his memoirs about 1968."

The government spokesman, Leo Hamon, reported the mourning plans in the great reception hall of the Elysée Palace where, as he recalled in a trembling voice, De Gaulle had so often been heard.

Maurice Couve de Murville, De Gaulle's foreign minister for nine years, said in part: "He built up his work and we continue after him. This is the lesson that he left us and it shall not be forgotten... It is the France of tomorrow and forever that he thought about in his work."

The French national radio and television network canceled many scheduled programs. Music was played during the day, interrupted only by news flashes. Both TV channels planned to show special memorial programs tonight.

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The General and the U.S.—New Insight

(Continued from Page 1)
topic to top. I think that at times he was more indiscreet than he intended to be but he tried to see things up at the end (possibly because he was aware of indiscretion) by saying to me as his very last words: 'Comm. toujours, off-the-record, vous savez.'

U.S.-French Relations

I was about to leave France on a long trip that would take me through the Middle East, South Asia, East Asia and North America and President Nixon was due to arrive in Paris, on his only state visit to De Gaulle that Feb. 28. For this reason, as I recorded in my notes (little knowing that by the time I returned to Paris the general would have voluntarily withdrawn once more to political exile), I asked him if he felt that because there was now a new administration in Washington it would be easier to improve Franco-U.S. relationships. He said—and here I quote him directly:

"I think this process had already begun before President Johnson left office. Our relations were starting to get better during the last months of his administration. The tendency toward rapprochement had begun while Johnson still was President and for natural reasons. But right now it is even easier to further this tendency because of developments. It is not a question of presidents, of Johnson or Nixon, but of the problems posed.

"For us the principal question between our countries was NATO. But now that is all over. Now it is no longer a



subject for discussion as far as we are concerned. There is no NATO for us French so there is no reason to have a problem on this with Washington."

(Here I must explain that by this De Gaulle meant France was no longer in the NATO 'organization' although it remained a partner in the North Atlantic Treaty.)

Long Negotiations

"Then there was Vietnam. But President Johnson started negotiations while he was still in office. The negotiations are bound to go on for a very long time. That is inevitable. It has started and, in the end, it will lead to peace.

"There is no reason for major differences between us now. Our problems are on the road to regulation. Of course, there is the question of the Middle East. We have not been in accord with you on this since 1967 (the six-day war). But you should remember that this is merely a

reverse of the previous situation.

"With the Fourth Republic, there was also disagreement. You were against France and Israel in 1956 at the time of the Suez invasion for reasons that are just the contrary of our differences now. Now the United States is with Israel, which wishes to take the Suez Canal. The United States has changed its policy—and so has France.

"In 1956 the Fourth Republic backed Israel. But the Fifth Republic doesn't want Israel to exaggerate. We agree that Israel should exist and should be a state—but not in an exaggerated way. The situation in the Middle East is not good today and it is not soluble along the lines Israel wishes. On this subject perhaps Nixon can draw closer to our policy.

On Gold Standard

"And then there is the monetary affair. We question the worth of the present system, the gold-exchange standard. The United States has kept saying that it is the fault of the French that there is a gold leak and that currencies are not solid, above all the dollar. This is not true.

"Since 1968, we have not been buying gold from you. But we dislike the system. It gives false preference to the dollar and to the pound. There is no reason for the dollar to have such preference. Now the mark, the franc and the lira are holding firm. It is even bad for the United States that this artificial system of preference should continue because people purchase gold in order to abuse the dollar.

"We must have an impartial international monetary system. But this is an eventual matter and it is not acute at this moment. The dollar holds, the franc holds; as for the pound, I don't know but that is not very important. The question of the ultimate reform is not a burning subject today even if it has great significance.

"For all these reasons, I think we can hope to further the rapprochement between Washington and Paris. And there is another aspect to the whole problem—namely, relationships with Russia. Little by little you are becoming more like us in your view of this problem.

"Like us, you don't want to have them submerge Europe. But you are beginning to see that it is a useful practical contacts such as those we started. You will follow the same path that we have been



following because that is the practical approach."

On Military Strategy

I asked if he thought it would be useful when Mr. Nixon was here, to discuss the possibility of coordinating U.S. and French military strategy. The general was very dubious about this. He said:

"Not by NATO. It can't be done by NATO. That's the point. Yes, eventual coordination perhaps. But we don't want NATO. NATO is an integration and we don't want an alliance structure within which the United States integrates all the others.

"Without NATO, it would be easy to coordinate things between the U.S. and French general staffs. They could arrange cooperation and coordination of forces in case of war. But that is not possible now. You use NATO as the basis for your European defense. You are obliged to. And you cannot make special arrangements with France outside of NATO because of this fact and the obvious resentment this would provoke among other NATO members. That would be very difficult."

"That is not quite right, not precisely what I told you. Let me explain. Since always we have favored the United States. Historically, we have always been friends. This has been for various reasons, world reasons, the nature of the country, ideology. Also we have never been rivals before. Remember, in the past you were never in Africa, in Asia, or even in Europe.

"Also you should remember that we have old reasons for being friends of Russia. For us, in Europe, this Russian friendship has always been necessary as a counterweight to Germany. Constantly in history we have sought to be on good terms with Russia, with the Czar, with the Soviets, as a counterweight to Germany. We have been old friend: with America and old allies of Russia. And that Franco-Russian feeling is a natural event.

Break Unjustified

"Today we have no reason to renounce friendship with the United States. Neither, especially now that Germany re-emerges, have we any reason to break off with Russia.

"And another thing, something you should never forget, is that one must always remember what France was, historically, just after the war and what it is today. France is as it is and the French are as they are. If the French don't think of France, it disappears. But you cannot think of France if you lose a sense of independence. The friendship of the French for the United States requires no American hegemony.

"The same is true of Russia. It is for that reason that the Communists have never succeeded here: for national reasons, not for social reasons.

"Germany has been demolished, has been cut in two. And we must remember that Germany has only been one country for a relatively short period of time. Germany's history is not the same as that of France. The Germans are ready to accept a United States hegemony. [And here, I noted, De Gaulle flashed a malevolent, quick smile]. They can't avoid it.

"As for Britain, Britain has renounced its independence. It has sold it off for advantages of all sorts. And Italy counts for very little. It knows less than one century as a united, independent country."

Mediterranean Policy

At this point, according to my notes, I had a feeling that De Gaulle "was going on in this historical reminiscence," so I interrupted and asked if his ultimate aim of his present (1969) policy was to neutralize the Mediterranean, expelling both the American and Soviet fleets. He said:

"The Mediterranean is a sea. As a sea, it is open to everyone, to all ships. But we think that the concentration of a big



United States fleet and the appearance of a big Soviet fleet do not constitute anything good for peace.

"However, if an international détente can be brought about, there will no longer be any reason for a permanent U.S. fleet stationed in the Mediterranean. And at that point that would reduce the reason for the presence of a Soviet fleet. Naturally, American and Russian vessels could continue to pass through the Mediterranean but they would no longer have reason for stationing large, permanent, naval concentrations there."

I asked how long he thought American troops should remain stationed in Europe. He replied: "Until there is a real East-West détente. It is obviously normal to keep American troops in Germany. But if there is a real détente, there would be no more reason for such detachments except for symbolic units. But the fact that you have troops in Germany now doesn't irritate us; so have we."

I inquired as to whether he had any suggestions about how the recurring Berlin crises such as the one now just shaping up could be avoided. He said: "Unfortunately, this situation cannot end soon. The situation is entirely abnormal. The Bonn government wants to consider West Berlin as entirely a part of West Germany. But this is not true. And West Berlin is not East German either."

Western Area

"It is a Western area in the sense of what its people wish. The real sovereignty of Berlin lies awarded to the victors of World War II. But the Russians abandoned their position and went over to their own side

of Berlin. Therefore, the only good sense would be to maintain the situation as it is until the German question can be settled.

"I must confess that the West German government tends to exaggerate. It is not worth the trouble involved to provoke an Eastern reaction by holding presidential elections in West Berlin. The allies—you, we and the British—have the responsibility of sovereignty. [France] gave a reluctant yes when the question [elections in West Berlin] was put to us. This was really a mistake. We should have looked at the question squarely and said no. That would have avoided the present crisis."

I then told De Gaulle I had been in Moscow in December (1968) and had read the official Soviet account of his conversations with Stalin in December, 1944. In this account he was quoted as saying: "French policy compels Frenchmen to desire first of all a mutual assistance pact with the Soviet Union. Was this still true?" I inquired: "When Germany is a danger—yes. If there is a German danger, we would have to have an alliance. You must remember how much both Russia and France suffered from Germany. If Germany were to become a big power militarily, economically—and in a nuclear sense—then we would have to have an alliance. Neither of us can accept a dangerous Germany."

I asked the general if it were true that France intended to send troops to Lebanon. He replied in the negative—but by no means as vigorously as I had anticipated. He then added: "If Israel were to attack Lebanon, we would not let it fall. We would take action. We insist that it stand."

Neutral on Mideast

I asked if France considered itself neutral as between Israelis and Arabs, in the sense that it would support either side if it were attacked by the other. He said: "Yes. In 1967, I told Israel not to attack. I also told the same to the Arabs. We told both sides that we would hold either one responsible if it attacked the other."

I remarked that he had known all the American presidents from Franklin D. Roosevelt to Lyndon B. Johnson. He said: "I have known them all. Their personalities are very different. Each had his own particular difference from the other and different conditions were playing their role. This



was true for Roosevelt, Truman and also for poor Kennedy. It is the same for Johnson and Nixon. I suppose one should leave this matter to historians.

"Each had or has a strong personality and that is definitely good. I include Nixon, certainly. But now we will know he is as a president. He has all that is needed to personality to be a strong president."

As a final question, I asked him to analyze his own case. He said: "Because of eyes I started from a very, very terrible situation, a desperate situation from which I began. This was not true for the other. It wasn't true at all for R. Churchill was in a dangerous situation, same as desperate one. The same is said for Stalin. But beginning was desperate."

Post Offices, Schools

In France to Close PARIS, Nov. 10 (APF)—Public service buildings, schools, universities and post offices will be closed throughout France during the day of national mourning for Gen. Charles de Gaulle. However, all French private and nationalized banks, as well as the Bank of France, will remain open, the Ministry of Finance reported. Major department stores were closed until 1 p.m. Theatre movie houses and state museums will be shut all day. Horse races and sports events scheduled for Thursday have been canceled. However, tennis tournament at the Stade de Courcouronnes will take place scheduled, with one minute silence in the general's honor before each match.

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It Is Ours, Kaunda Says

Zambia Nationalizes Banks and Other Major Concerns

By Kenneth Kaunda today... follow the government's acquisition of 51 percent of Zambia's vital copper mining interests last January. Mr. Kaunda then set up a new mining and industrial development corporation, with himself as chairman, and two subsidiaries to handle mining and industrial investments separately.

Third Largest Producer
Zambia is the world's third-largest copper producer and copper is the country's main source of income.

In his statement today, Mr. Kaunda also announced a 51 percent acquisition in at least five foreign-controlled companies and the closing down of several others owned by expatriates.

He also gave all foreigners engaged in wholesale trading in Zambia 14 months in which to close their businesses or sell them to Zambians.

The surprise announcement came at the end of a four-day meeting of the National Council of Mr. Kaunda's United National Independence party.

Mr. Kaunda said a major state organization, called Finteco, would be set up to manage all its newly acquired financial institutions.

It would be the state's financial arm in the same way that Indeco is its industrial arm and Minedco its mining arm, he said.

On the bank takeover, he said that there would be two state banking organizations, which would come under the umbrella of Finteco.

Barclays a Target
The government is to take controlling interest in the British-based Barclays group and this will merge with the state's National Commercial Bank of Zambia.

The core of the other organizations will be the Standard Bank Group, also British-based, after the government has acquired a 51 percent shareholding. All smaller banks, Mr. Kaunda said, would be absorbed into the two new organizations.

Mr. Kaunda said the moves had become necessary because the National Commercial Bank needed more outside funds and it would take a long time for it to build up its own branches.

He also criticized the private banks for not recruiting enough Zambians, not opening many new branches and imposing tight restrictions on Zambians wanting credit for development projects.

Is Force Ambodians in Town

PHNOM PENH, Nov. 10 (UPI)—United States troops have been ordered to withdraw from Phnom Penh, 45 miles from the Cambodian capital, after a government military spokesman said today.

regiments of reinforcements en route by road from Phnom Penh to try to take the town from the Communists.

spokesman said government had to tactically withdraw from Phnom Penh yesterday after violent attacks.

United States troops reportedly the middle spans of highway bridge 33 miles from Phnom Penh were down today.

the large bridge will major problem in getting reinforcements to Phnom Penh, military officials said today.

in Vietnam, Communist forces have taken the town of 13 and shot down the helicopter of the Indonesian military.

in a brief upsurge of violence involving U.S. troops, and South Vietnamese reported a series of incidents in Saigon, and U.S. sources said they expected that the situation would worsen in small-scale and terrorist incidents around the capital next several months.

Prisoner's Report

PHNOM PENH, Nov. 10 (AP)—Richard Doudman, held for days in Cambodia, says a bombing raid on the Cambodian capital is a many aspects of a civil war.

Doudman told the National Democratic Club

an bombing is driving more of the Cambodians and them to look for help from North Vietnamese," he said.

Doudman and two other were captured last spring during the expanded war. Doudman said he found that he traveled the Cambodian people still consider Prince Sihanouk a hero and would cluster groups to hear him on the radio.

or Pullback U.S. Forces in Europe Ruled Out

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10 (Reuters)—Officials denied today a major pullback of U.S. forces from Europe. A review of NATO strategy for the 1970s is complete, and the denial of a New York Times report that the United States would pull back 250,000 troops in Europe was also denied.

Among them is Dingswayo Banda, who entered the cabinet as minister of transport, power and works in a government reshuffle only a month ago.

Announcing the suspensions, President Kenneth Kaunda said he took the action following an investigation into the activities of the eight men by Attorney General Fitzpatrick Chunda.

dy Good, re Decides

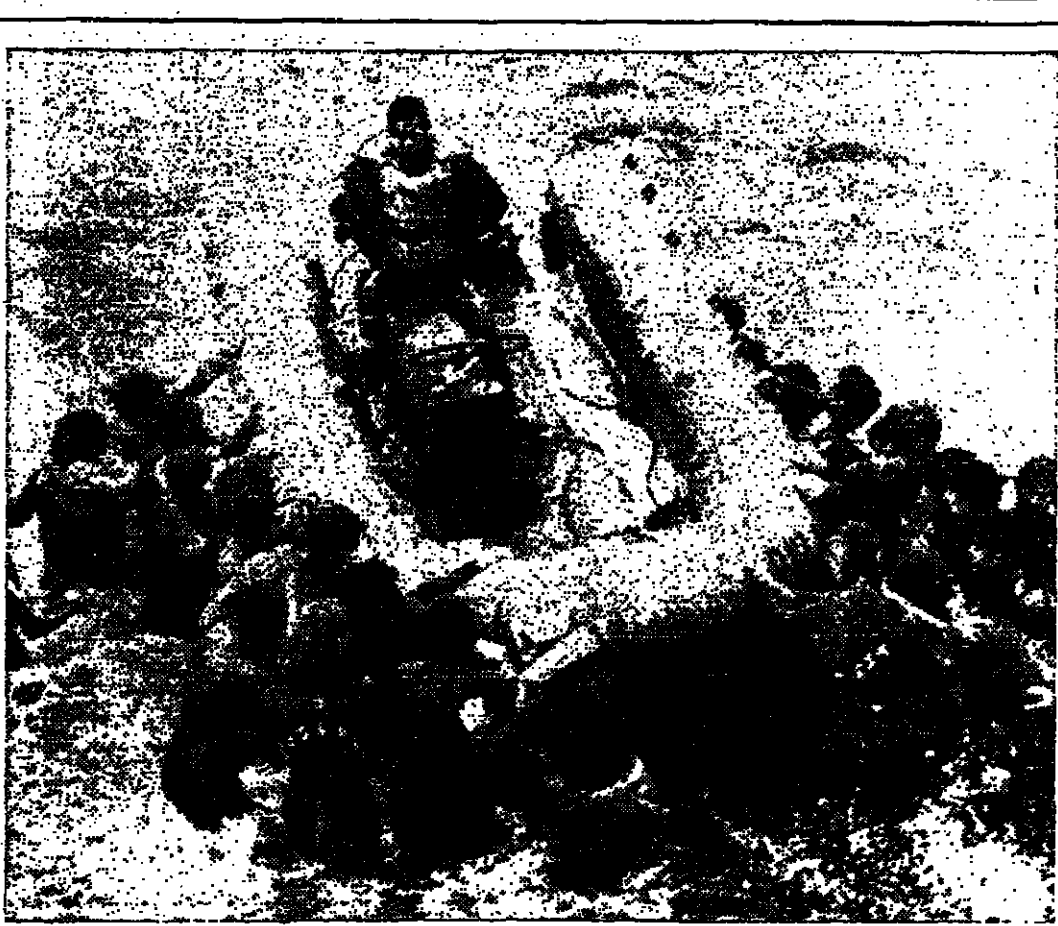
ON, Nov. 10 (AP)—A "bloody" trial so full of English slang, a given a judicial approval.

jurate says it is not even when shouted.

ble Derek Rodgers in court yesterday chael Wemborne, 45, porter, used insulting when the policeman him for a parking y shouting.

y £25 (£80) tax a ear and can't park, y people."

istrate dismissed the



ALL THE PRINCE'S MEN—Atlantic College students brave a cold sea near St. Donat's, Wales, to assist the recovery of the rubber inshore rescue vessel carrying Prince Charles, the Prince of Wales. Because of the heavy seas, the decision to take a trip on the Bristol Channel was left to the prince, who accepted, telling the students: "I suppose you are wondering whether something dreadful will happen to me."

Loss of Citizenship Contested

High Court to Consider Law On Americans Born Overseas

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10 (AP)—Can the Congress take away the citizenship of an American born overseas who fails to live in the United States for five consecutive years between the ages of 14 and 28? Is it constitutional?

The U.S. State Department says it is and this week, probably tomorrow, lawyers for Secretary of State William P. Rogers will go before the Supreme Court to argue that this special provision in the Nationality and Immigration Act should be continued.

A young man named Aldo Mario Bellei, born in Italy of an American mother and an Italian father, will contend through his lawyers that Congress does not have the right to make him a citizen and then take it away from him for failing to adhere to a residence requirement without creating some kind of second-class citizenship.

Chief Justice Warren Burger and, for the first time, a full nine-man court will be confronted with the question of continuing the spirit of a 1967 landmark decision by the Supreme Court, which held that once American citizenship has been acquired, it cannot be withdrawn unless the citizen voluntarily relinquishes it.

2 Million Affected
It is estimated that approximately two million Americans live abroad. It is not known how many children born abroad of one American parent are affected by this provision but there are estimates ranging from 5,000 to 10,000 and even higher.

It is known that since 1963 a total of 961 Americans born overseas have lost their citizenship because of the special provision in the Nationality and Immigration Act.

In any one year, the number varies—between 95 in 1969 and 225 in 1963, for example.

Most of the cases of lost citizenship appear to be concentrated in three countries—Italy, Greece and Mexico—because naturalized Americans return to their country of birth more often than others and marry nationals of those countries.

But there are at least a dozen other countries where Americans have lost their citizenship—Canada, Britain, Austria, Venezuela, Japan, Israel, France, Belgium, South Africa, the Dominican Republic, New Zealand and Switzerland—all in the last year.

Mike M. Masakos, a Washington lawyer and representative of the Japanese American Citizenship League, is aware of the problem. He says that if there is any question of racial or nationality discrimination, "we will try to seek a solution. But so far as we know the application of the law is general."

The Supreme Court in the past has declared it unconstitutional to strip a naturalized American of his citizenship because he voted in a foreign election.

In another case, it also said that it was not constitutional for Congress to provide that a naturalized citizen, who returns to the country of his birth and remains there for three years, loses his U.S. citizenship. The court said that this created two classes of citizens, making a naturalized citizen second class.

Libya Assails U.S. At Afro-Asia Talks
TRIPOLI, Nov. 10 (AP)—The ninth conference of Afro-Asian countries opened here last night with a bitter attack against the United States and President Nixon by Libyan Deputy Premier Abdul Salam Jalloud.

"The United States has turned the United Nations into a tool for its power struggle," Mr. Jalloud said. "The United States refuses to understand that there are 128 other delegates at the United Nations, and not only two superpowers."

"President Nixon has been holding an arrogant attitude toward these peace-loving countries. He has covered them with lies and insults, and it is the duty of these free countries to fight this policy."

\$7 Million Crime Ring Broken in Germany
MUNICH, Nov. 10 (AP)—West German police said today that they have broken up a crime syndicate responsible for nearly 400 thefts and burglaries totaling 25 million marks (\$7 million).

Police said the group consisted of about 30 men and included Germans, Hungarians and Yugoslavs, with furriers their favorite victims.

Soviet Trial Reported Set For Amalrik

MOSCOW, Nov. 10 (WP)—Andrei Amalrik, author of "Will the Soviet Union Survive Until 1984?" and the thorniest of Soviet dissidents, is scheduled to go on trial tomorrow in Sverdlovsk, according to dissident sources.

He is charged with violating Article 190-1 of the Russian Republic Criminal Code, a law dealing with "falsehoods derogatory to the Soviet state and social system." The maximum sentence is three years in prison.

A man named Uboshko is a co-defendant. Dissident sources said Mr. Uboshko did not know Mr. Amalrik, but that Mr. Uboshko was charged with taking two documents from Moscow to Sverdlovsk, 900 miles to the east, and trying to distribute them there.

Dissident Heroes
One was Mr. Amalrik's open letter to the Soviet writer Anatoly Kuznetsov, who defected to Britain last year. The other was a leaflet distributed by two young Italians in a demonstration at a department store last January, demanding the liberation of Maj. Gen. Pyotr Grigorenko and other dissident heroes.

Mr. Amalrik was arrested May 21, Mr. Uboshko months earlier.

The dissident sources said the prosecution case against Mr. Amalrik was based on five documents: the open letter to Mr. Kuznetsov; his "1964"; his second book, "Involuntary Journey to Siberia," and his interviews on two television films made by a correspondent for a U.S. television network, the Columbia Broadcasting System. The correspondent, William Cole, was expelled from the Soviet Union last June. One film was confiscated by Soviet customs before it left the country; the second was broadcast in the United States last July.

None of the documents has been published in the Soviet Union.

Mr. Amalrik is a historian by profession but never earned a degree because his university supervisors found unacceptable his discoveries that medieval Russia owed more to Byzantine Greece than to Slav culture.

Mr. Amalrik's wife, Gysel, asked the world public to intercede on his behalf in a letter that said, "I know that my husband is strong in spirit, and that neither indictment nor sentence can break him spiritually. But I also know about the weakness of his health. I fear for him."

Fire Victims' Parents
GRENOBLE, France, Nov. 10 (Reuters)—The parents of 145 young people who died in a dance-hall fire in nearby St-Laurent-du-Fort ten days ago today formed an association to prevent similar blazes.

UN Anti-Hijacking Plan
UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Nov. 10 (UPI)—Twenty-nine nations have formally asked the General Assembly to take action against air-liner hijackings and to protect passengers and crews of hijacked aircraft. The measure was introduced into the assembly's 17-member legal committee last week. The main sponsor was the Philippines.

American Acquitted In Threat on BOAC
HONG KONG, Nov. 10 (Reuters)—An American accused of threatening the British airline BOAC and demanding \$100,000 from it was acquitted today from insufficient evidence.

Ewing David Dodgson, 61, had been in jail since his arrest on Sept. 24.

He was alleged to have sent a letter to the BOAC-Orient manager in Hong Kong warning that two VC-10 jetliners would be "lost in the air" with everyone aboard if his demand was not met. He was acquitted after a two-day trial.

Weak Quake in Japan
TOKYO, Nov. 10 (Reuters)—A weak earthquake shook parts of central and northern Japan today, but there were no immediate reports of damage or casualties.

Focus on Treatment of New Leftists

French Debate Grows Hot on Law and Order

By Henry Giniger
PARIS, Nov. 10 (NYT)—The French government, the judiciary and the police are coming under increasingly frequent attack in the press and in liberal and leftist political circles for alleged violations of civil liberties.

All three have struck back angrily at their critics, and the result is that the hottest debate in France today, as in the United States, concerns law and order.

Most of the debate has centered on the treatment given to young revolutionaries of the New Left.

Though the New Leftists following appears to be on the decline, they are enjoying a rebirth of sympathy—even from their bitterest rivals—because of the outlawing of the revolutionary organizations, the repeated seizure of their publications, the systematic arrests of those hawking them and the relative severity of the punishment given to both leaders and militants.

Communists Concerned
The Communists, who have attacked the New Leftists as fascists, are expressing concern over the government's repression as a threat to freedom.

Civic groups such as the League for the Rights of Man, Roman Catholic churchmen, liberal lawyers and politicians, and newspapers have seen threats to freedom of expression and have been critical of the allegedly indiscriminate way that the police have dealt with citizens, particularly if they are young, during periods of tension.

Sources that do not wish to be identified and are acquainted with the situation in the New Left movement acknowledge that the government repression has had an effect. The outlawing of such groups as the Maoist Proletarian Left, the largest and most militant, has forced its 14 leaders to go underground. There have been repeated seizures of the Cause of the People, the organization's newspaper.

Brief Glory
The so-called Gauchistes, after a brief moment of glory in mid-1968, when they almost toppled the late President Charles De Gaulle, have tried to keep up their agitation, principally in the schools and factories and in the shantytowns inhabited by foreign workers. But they have never recovered their momentum and they appear to be rallying fewer and fewer people.

Two weeks ago, when a Maoist leader, Alain Geismar, was tried for inciting to riot and was sentenced to 18 months, only a few youths appeared on the Paris streets to confront 5,000 policemen and other security forces.

Balancing the difficulties are some assets, according to the New Left sources. The revolutionaries are enjoying the support of people who do not approve of violence but defend freedom of expression. Those who have been sent to jail have appeared as heroes to some youths and have themselves been encouraged rather than discouraged in continuing their struggle.

The New Leftists say it is glib for their mill when the police, after only a little bit of provocation on the revolutionaries' part, become nervous and begin rounding up youths in wholesale lots or act aggressively toward anyone who looks young and has long hair.

Spanish Trial For 16 Basques To Be in Public

BILBAO, Spain, Nov. 10 (Reuters)—A Spanish military trial of 16 alleged Basque nationalist guerrillas, at which six men face possible death sentences, will be held in public instead of behind closed doors as originally planned, reliable sources said yesterday.

Mrs. Jose Cirarda, acting as coadjutor of the Roman Catholic diocese of Bilbao, revealed this in a weekend note to priests in the diocese who had asked him for information about the case.

Military authorities had decided to hold the trial behind closed doors by referring to an article in the Vatican Concordat with Spain which says that trials of priests, two of whom are among the defendants, should be held without publicity.

But Mrs. Cirarda, in his note to the Bilbao clergy, said that he and the bishops of the adjacent dioceses of San Sebastian and Pamplona, had carried out long negotiations for the trial to be held in public so as not to prejudice the chances of the other defendants. The date for the trial has not yet been announced.

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Charles de Gaulle

Often he seemed like some lonely survivor in an age before the flood—an age when Titans wrestled amid smoke and fire and roared defiance at one another against a counterpoint of crashing bombs. And in truth he was the last of that wartime breed (if one excepts Chiang Kai-shek on his distant island)—a breed that was so powerful for good or ill.

Among them—Roosevelt, Churchill, Stalin, Hitler, Mussolini—Charles de Gaulle made his mark without a state, without a treasury, with only the sketchiest of armies. He did so by force of personality and, above all, by the force of his idea of France. In the ashes of a great defeat, his strong prose and stronger posture stirred a great flame. Like the Duke of Reichstadt on the fields of Wagram, he could evoke a dream of marching men and waving banners—but De Gaulle was no weakling, born out of his time. He made the men real, and the banners victorious.

He did not die in the ruins, like Hitler and Mussolini, or on the eve of triumph, like Roosevelt, or amid the dark passions of an anachronistic web of power, like Stalin. Rather, it seemed, like Churchill, he was to be relegated to that Valhalla where used-up heroes languish when their day is passed. And, like Churchill, he confounded his critics to return, in a quite different context, to head the state he had saved.

And in that second avatar, he saved the state again. He did so by an apparent contradiction. The onetime defender of the French Empire sacrificed the Empire for France itself, and then held the nation together against those to whom France seemed inconceivable without the tribute and rule of lands across the seas.

In the process, Charles de Gaulle profoundly and perhaps—only perhaps—permanently altered the political structure and political institutions of France. He outraged many of

his former supporters and alienated allies of long standing. Storms of protest swirled around his head—storms of criticism followed most of his words and acts. Rebuffed in one of the referenda which he seemed to prefer to the other electoral processes of his Constitution, he resigned.

Charles de Gaulle remains a political enigma to many. There is still room for much argument over his foreign and domestic policies, over the trends he encouraged in France and in the world. Whether these trends, toward nationalism and a measure of authoritarianism, will, on balance, be better for his country and its neighbors, time alone may be able to decide with any degree of finality.

"Grandeur" is a word capable of many interpretations, in a man or a nation, and De Gaulle was, by common consent, neither greatly interested nor particularly competent in what related to the common life of men—in how they earned their living, or for what they paid. The result of De Gaulle's half-contempt for the bread-and-butter issues lingers on in France.

Thus at the moment when this last of the Titans has passed from the world stage, even these vital questions do not loom so large as some memories: of a tall young general of brigade in Carleton Gardens; of a voice that spoke so eloquently to his countrymen; of De Gaulle striding into Notre Dame to praise his God for victory, while shots echoed above the chanting of the choir; of the president who held the helm of state so firmly in the army revolt against his Algerian policy.

The critical minds can find many flaws in the career of Charles de Gaulle, but none in his integrity of mind and spirit. And few who have lived through these troubled years, whatever their country or language, can find it in their hearts not to be grateful for his vital presence among us.

Boost for Bonn's Coalition

For a party often derided as a political corpse, West Germany's Free Democrats showed unexpected life and strength in the Hesse state election. The most important result is the removal of the immediate threat of collapse that hung over Chancellor Brandt's federal government coalition.

It would have been no great surprise if the Free Democrats had dropped below 5 percent in Hesse and thus been shut out of the state parliament there, as they were in Saarland and Lower Saxony last May. This might have caused enough additional defections in the Bundestag—three FDP deputies deserted to opposition ranks last month—to wreck Mr. Brandt's coalition.

In the event, the Free Democrats polled 10 percent, almost matching their showing in Hesse's last state election and actually gaining an additional seat in the parliament. They will now team up with Mr. Brandt's

Social Democrats to form the same coalition in Hesse that governs in Bonn.

The election was a mixed blessing for Mr. Brandt, however. The Social Democrats lost their absolute majority, polling only 46 percent, while the Christian Democrats climbed 13 points to 40 percent. But many Christian Democratic gains came from the ultra-right-wing National Democratic party, which polled only 3 percent and lost all its eight seats in the parliament.

Mr. Brandt's coalition has survived a year with a majority of only 12 in a Bundestag of 496. It may yet serve out its four-year constitutional term with a majority reduced to six, particularly if the Free Democrats take heart from the Hesse results and if a bitter struggle over party leadership continues inside the Christian Democratic Union.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Charles de Gaulle

Few men wanted more than he, from his youth until his death, to be identified with France. Let us hope that Plutarch was wrong when he said that ingratitude toward its great men is the mark of a strong nation.

—From *Le Monde* (Paris).

He was a general who despised generals, an intellectual who loathed intellectuals, and an authoritarian who loved democracy but most of all he loved France.

—From *The Evening Standard* (London).

The Vote in Germany

The good results [achieved by Chancellor Brandt's coalition partners, the Liberals, in Hesse have saved his government from the blow that was feared. The Liberals kept their position surprisingly well. The small coalition partner of Brandt's Social Democrats is—for the time being—saved from further erosion.

The Christian Democratic gains were mainly from former NPD voters. By this development the CDU, in accordance with its brutal election campaign, becomes increasingly a rallying point of rightists. But Brandt's political base in Bonn remains small.

—From *Algemeen Dagblad* (Rotterdam).

The FDP success can be explained only by the fact that the Hesse election constituted a vote for or against the Bonn coalition. The CDU had launched attacks against the Brandt-Scheel cabinet with the objective of pushing the FDP out of the Hessian state legislature and thus speeding up the erosion of the ruling government's slim majority in the federal parliament.

The FDP gain contradicted most pre-election predictions and polls. In both

north and south Hesse, people who normally vote Social Democratic obviously cast their lot for the threatened FDP.

—From *Neue Zürcher Zeitung* (Zurich).

New Arab Federation

The announcement that Egypt, Sudan, and Libya are preparing some new form of political union is bound to be greeted with a good deal of skepticism. If this is to be just a loose federation it would not seem to go beyond the present close alliance between the three states. If it is to be something more the chances are that it will not work—or not for long. Of course the three countries now involved have some advantages lacking in previous attempts at union. Even without Nasser Egypt is bound to be the dominant partner in the trio. She has the numbers, the experience, the reputation which the others lack. The purpose of the federation announcement seems mainly psychological.

What is not clear is whether this new move means that Jordan and the so-called "eastern front" are being left to look after themselves. Are Jordan and Egypt now free to try their separate ways to reach an accommodation with Israel?

—From *The Times* (London).

An Arab federation of Egypt, Libya and the Sudan appears to be a serious proposition. It is an odd marriage of the senior with the most junior of Arab governments. What unites these three now is the need to form a new Arab leadership, lacking since the death of President Nasser. But the triumph of Anwar Sadat, Numeiry and Qaddafi will not be a happy one if the hotbeds predominate.

—From *The Daily Telegraph* (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

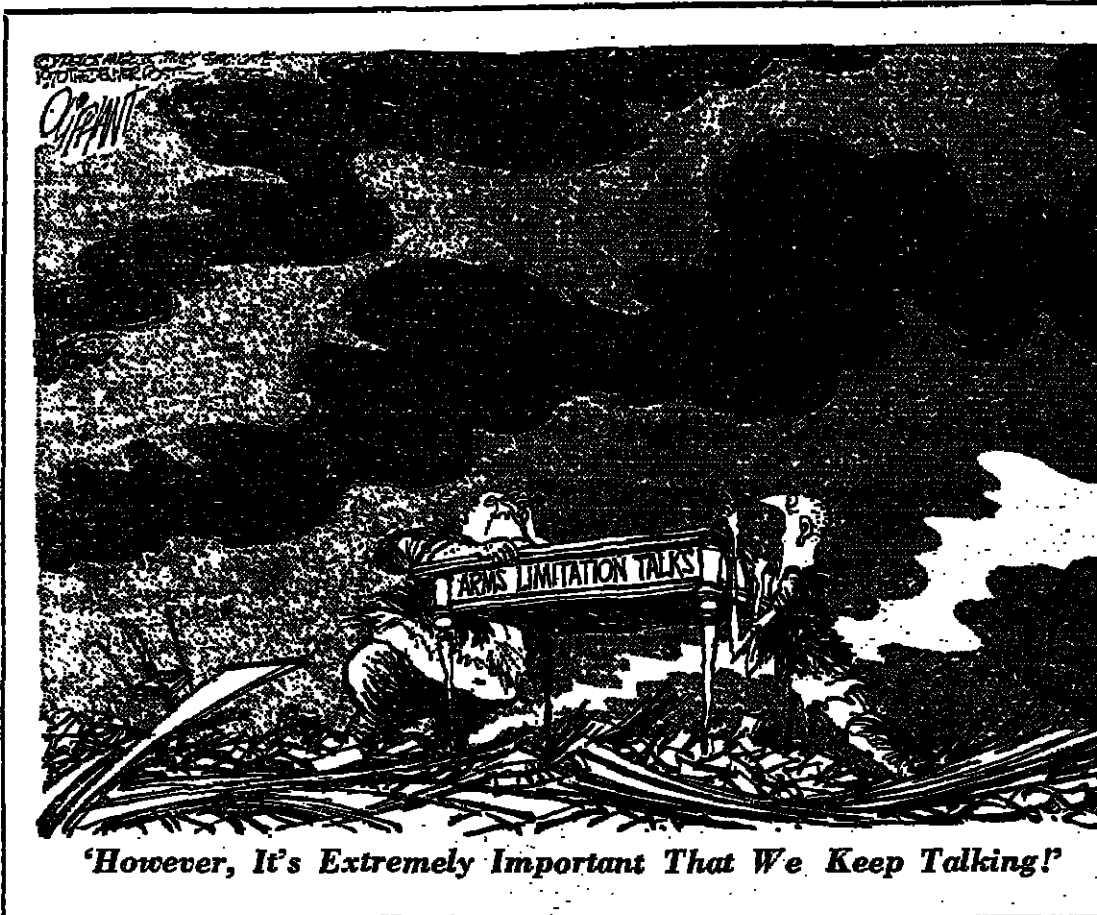
November 11, 1895

ST. PETERSBURG.—Attention must be drawn to the enormous and rapidly increasing demand for crude petroleum as fuel. This demand is growing to such an extent that, strange as it may seem, "the crude," as it is known in the trade, is at times commercially of greater value than the "refined." The Baltic and Riga Railroad Company alone use annually no less than one million "puds" of crude petroleum for fuel.

Fifty Years Ago

November 11, 1920

LONDON.—In honor of the French Republic's celebration of their jubilee, Mr. Lloyd George, the British Prime Minister, telegraphed the following message to the Maréchal Foch: "Your action in going to Boulogne to salute the body of the Unknown British Warrior on its way to England (last night) has touched the hearts of my countrymen. . . . They will never forget what they owe to your brilliant leadership of the Allied Armies in the final struggle."



"However, It's Extremely Important That We Keep Talking!"

The Last of the Giants

By C. L. Sulzberger

PARIS.—When, by his own choice, he was still a political exile, General de Gaulle once said to me: "Giants can do nothing now." Some years later I asked if, under any conditions, he foresaw a new age of political giants and he replied: "I suppose that depends upon the world situation. When that situation is grave the giants come nearer to a return."

"Also, you must remember, people grow in stature. One speaks of giants when it is all over. Sophocles said that one must wait until the evening to see how splendid the day was: that one cannot judge life until death."

Now the evening has come and one can judge Charles de Gaulle. He was unquestionably a giant, perhaps the first since Napoleon that France has produced on the international scene (although both his friends and enemies would quarrel over such a personal comparison) and surely the last Titan on the contemporary world horizon save for the aging Mao Tse-tung.

30-Year Epoch

The general dominated France for 30 years, during which he displayed a gift for foreseeing the inevitable and expediting its occurrence. In some respects, like Napoleon, he reflected that inborn French penchant for disaster and was able to both summon and produce it, leaving what could be a crumbling edifice behind and yet bequeathing more than legend. Each gave his countrymen passing grandeur—much appreciated in vain France.

It is too early to assess de Gaulle's ultimate historical place.

By no means totally loved, his supporters represented a constantly shifting kaleidoscope of political patterns. But, as he once observed, every Frenchman has been, or will be, a Gaullist.

From the start he prepared himself for great events. Convinced that no true leader could be bound by intimate associations, he deliberately held himself aloof. Napoleon conferred friendship on one man: his aide-de-camp, Duroc; de Gaulle, in truth, on no one.

His rule was laid down in the remarkable lexicon of leadership he published in 1932, "The Edge of the Sword." "Silence is necessary preliminary to the ordering of one's thoughts. One calls troops to attention before explaining what is expected of them."

A Strange Blend

De Gaulle was a strange combination of old-fashioned traits and future visions or, as one French phrase-maker put it: "A man of the day before yesterday and the day after tomorrow."

It was my singular fortune to know him for more than a quarter of a century and, although not in the least sense an intimate basis, he received me with some frequency and confided many thoughts. The last personal communication I had was a copy of his recent "Memoirs of Hope," which he sent a month ago and in which he had written of his "confidence and friendship."

The general's education, cultural tastes and sense of virtue were strictly classical although more Greek than Roman. He loved grandeur, one of his most savored

words, and his preferred reading came within this category; Corneille, Racine, Bossuet, Victor Hugo, Chateaubriand, Shakespeare, Goethe.

Yet, perhaps, he derived most intellectual inspiration from the French philosophers Auguste Comte and Henri Bergson. Once he said to me: "Bergson made me understand the philosophy of action. Bergson explains the role of intelligence and analysis. He saw how necessary it is to analyze questions in search of truth. But intellect alone cannot act."

"The intelligent man does not automatically become the man of action . . . Bergson showed me that action comes from the combination, the combined application of intellect and instinct, working together. All my life I have been aware of this essentially important explanation. Pure intellect cannot by itself produce action and impulse can produce folly if it alone serves as a guide."

De Gaulle admired *les gens efficaces*, those who accomplished things, among whom he numbered Charlemagne, Joan of Arc, Poincaré, Clemenceau, Washington, Jefferson, Theodore and Franklin Roosevelt, Bismarck and Churchill.

The general, as he was known even while president, always showed unusual courage—as befitting his original profession of soldier. He had but one fear, the fear of mental and physical decline, of losing the full capacity of his great powers. "Old age is a shipwreck," he wrote. The merciful speed of instant death has saved him from this ultimate horror.

Nudging the Economy

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON.—By no mere accident the first cabinet meeting after the elections dealt with politics and the economy. For the electoral results showed that the President has a big stake in improving economic performance.

But even a little change in the present mix of fiscal and monetary policies involves pulling and hauling on a grand scale. So the expectation is that for the next several weeks Washington will be dominated by maneuvers inside the administration and the Congress on economic policy.

Not that the economic issue was all that crucial to the election result. Mark Levy of the National Broadcasting Co. did a study of 34 swing House districts where unemployment was above 6 percent. Only three of these districts which had Republican elected new Democratic—Leslie Aspin from Kenosha, Wis., Gunn McKay from Utah's Provo-Ogden area and Mike McCormack in southeastern Washington.

But, contrary to my expectations, the social issue of permissiveness on violence and crime was not that big a deal either.

In several states, political experts feel that the heavy emphasis by the President and Vice-President on

law and order actually harmed Republican candidates. Another study made by Levy for NBC of 53 congressional districts where college students campaigned for liberal Democrats showed that there was no "kidnash." On the contrary, the kids also helped elect three new Democratic congressmen from formerly Republican districts—John Seiberling in the district around Akron, Ohio, James Abourezk in western South Dakota, and Ed Roush in the district around Fort Wayne, Ind.

Prior to the election, it had been supposed that the President's "gradualist" approach to the economy would see him nicely through 1972. But that strategy has yielded the highest unemployment in years—5.5 percent nationally—while curbing inflation only slightly. Given the weakness of the social issue, even the relatively low sensitivity to the economic issue argues that the President needs to alter present policies.

But while many new approaches are possible, each new opening is guarded by vigilant watchdogs within the administration. The easiest way to nudge the economy would be to ease up on the supply of money and credit. But Arthur Burns, chairman of the Federal Reserve, has already ex-

panded the money supply to the point where it is growing at 5 percent annually. He would almost certainly resist any further rise as inflationary. And his resistance would find powerful support in Wall Street and among the financial leaders so important to the Republican party.

To be sure, the money supply could be increased with minimal inflationary impact if the administration were prepared to set guidelines on wages and prices. But the President's chief economic adviser, Director George Shultz of the Office of Budget and Management, is a disheartened opponent of interference with the market mechanism in the setting of prices and wages.

A second way to expand the economy is through more federal spending. Any number of projects, from increased Social Security benefits through more housing, are ready to go. But a rise in spending would mean a deficit in the budget for next year. A major deficit already impends for this year. The deputy director of the Office of Management and Budget, Caspar Weinberger, opposes deficits with the passionate fury of those who liken federal spending to family spending. And his views would find a potent response among many Republican voters, particularly older persons living on fixed incomes.

Room for Cuts

No doubt any deficit could be cut by reductions in defense and foreign spending—notably through a more rapid winding-down of the big American troop commitments to Vietnam, Korea and Western Europe. But the President and his chief foreign policy adviser, Henry Kissinger, have insisted that any reduction of American forces be slow, discriminating, and matched by commensurate reductions on the Communist side. And Secretary of Defense Melvin Laird, once a strong proponent of defense cutbacks, seems now to be going for more military spending.

With so many administration figures so deeply committed, President Nixon will be picking his way cautiously among the various alternatives. Almost certainly he will try to saddle the Democrats with the blame for whatever goes wrong. The only other sure thing is that there will be a long period of pulling and hauling within the administration—with some cabinet resignations almost certain—as the President gropes for a new handle on the economy in the next few weeks.

BASIL PETROVANNIS, Athens.

Letters

Slingshot Mud

The recent U.S. elections present even the foreign observer, who must for the most part rely on newspapers and the odd television report for his information, with a melancholy spectacle. What is so distressing is that American politicians consider personal vilification of their opponents an integral part of their campaigns, with the result that they spend more time and money on researching the personal habits and dealings of the adversary than on the problems of the region and the nation which they claim to wish to represent.

This has the dual effect of leaving candidates uninformed about vital issues and insuring that whoever succeeds will enter Congress or the state governments with the stains from the mud slung at him by his defeated opponent still showing. What is worse is that the American people are made fools of, since they can be sure that by the time the next election rolls around, a large heap of choice mud will be awaiting the incumbents, who feel that they have to reply, thus perpetuating a sad, not to say tragic situation. After all, President Nixon has to govern the "radical-liberals," and the Democrats, should they return to power, would have to govern Messrs. Agnew and Buckley. Politicians, beware that in destroying each other you do not destroy the country you profess to love.

MICHAEL KARLIN, Cambridge.

How Thin Is 'Paper'?

A Washington Post article (ET Nov. 3) called President Nixon's victory in 1968 "a paper-thin victory," although the margin over Mr. Humphrey was 490,704 votes. This, of course, was apart from the 9,905,141 votes taken by Mr. Wallace in the five Southern states. Now, what might be the proper expression for the majority of only 119,450 votes obtained in the 1960 election by the late President Kennedy over Mr. Nixon? Perhaps an ethereal one?

BASIL PETROVANNIS, Athens.

Under Puritanical Young Leaders Uptight in Libya

By William Tuohy

TRIPOLI, Libya.—On the streets of Tripoli recently, Libyan police splashed red paint on the legs of young women whose skirts were deemed improperly short.

Young men with overly long hair were summarily hustled into police stations and shorn with clippers.

Other young men were warned about wearing too-tight trousers or looking "effeminate." And girls were advised on the radio about wearing sleeveless dresses and using too much makeup and jewelry.

There was no message. The streets of Tripoli, where a quarter of Libya's population of 1.8 million live, are gray and colorless today.

Fourteen months after the revolution, Libya is in the throes of a stern march toward puritanism, or more precisely, Islamic conservatism, which tends to go hand in hand with revolutionary governments in the Arab world.

"Libya is run by a bunch of puritanical young men," said one close observer here, "but they believe wholeheartedly in what they are doing."

Since taking power, the young Libyan officers have concentrated on foreign affairs and riding their country of what they consider to be the last vestiges of colonialism.

Stagnant Economy

The enormous royalties from the big Western oil producers have been piling up in the treasury at a rate of a billion dollars a year. Yet the Libyan economy is stagnant, construction is at a standstill, and the port lies idle.

The young officers in charge called a halt to all major construction projects that were launched by the government of the deposed King Idris and most of these projects are still held in abeyance.

"The government is taking a hard look at the worthiness of all the various projects," said one Western diplomat, "but one of these days they are going to have to come to grips with this faltering economy, and get it moving again."

"If the economy has been winding down due to the inattention or inability of the government, the new regime has made long strides in other directions."

In 14 months, this relatively small and backward country has forced the United States to give up its huge air base at Wheelus Field, ordered the British to leave their bases in eastern Libya, tossed out 18,000 Italians left here since colonial days, purchased tanks from the Soviet Union and Mirage jets from France, and brought the major U.S. oil companies to their knees in successfully pressuring them to raise the posted price of Libyan oil on which the government's royalties and taxes are based.

Further, Libya nationalized the domestic oil distribution system and the country is moving in the direction of assuming more control of the entire oil-producing industry—to the dismay of the American oil companies.

Council in Command

In doing all this, the Revolutionary Command Council, that is, the dozen young army officers who led the revolution, appear to have strengthened their hold on the country.

Observers here say there is no opposition to the revolutionary government to speak of and that Col. Moamer Kadhafy, chairman of the Revolutionary Command Council, seems to be in a firm position.

Col. Kadhafy, 28, has raised hackles elsewhere in the Arab world because of his impulsive barnstorming around the area and his penchant for telling others to get out of his country.

During the Cairo talks to end the Jordanian civil war, for instance, Col. Kadhafy is reliably reported to have urged Egypt's late President Nasser to toss Jordan's King Hussein into jail. Later Col. Kadhafy refused to sit at the same dinner table with King Hussein. Nasser gave him a stern lecture on Arab hospitality. Col. Kadhafy

did, however, cut off Libya's subsidy to Jordan of some million annually.

But none of this seems to have affected the colonel's sure with the Libyans.

"For us, Kadhafy is a champion and a patriot," said a young Libyan official. "He is a courageous man who has led the revolution."

"He is very popular with and the command council's actions have been popular," he added.

Anti-Israel Policy

In foreign policy, Libya's munitions of Israel remain focal point of the regime.

"These young men are Nasserites of the 1970s," planned one Western diplomat. "They are doing serious about what they consider to be Arab humiliation by Israel."

Most observers here held that it was only Nasser's fluency that kept Libya from loudly denouncing the Roy peace initiative. Still, even for the money Libya can get to the Palestinians, the colonel is not in a strategic position to do any damage to Israel. Col. Kadhafy's fulminations not carry much weight with Egyptians and Jordanians, confront Israel directly.

The No. 3 man in the Libyan regime is Major Abdul Sal Jalloud, who, in addition being deputy premier, recently took over responsibility for economy.

Though only 27, Maj. Jalloud is believed to be one of the brightest of the officers, and thus been entrusted with developing a coherent plan for Libya's economy, and for putting to use the enormous royalties from the oil companies that are piling up, unused.

Most Arab diplomats held that Maj. Jalloud is a man more level-headed leader than Col. Kadhafy. But Maj. Jalloud does not have the colonel's charisma, and as yet he has shown no signs of having a deft hand as Col. Kadhafy's job. "As long as the officers are together," said one Western diplomat, "there is no reason why the regime cannot continue indefinitely."

The Oil Battle

Of more direct concern to Europeans is Libya's successful battle with the oil companies to raise the posted price of crude by a total of thirty cents a barrel.

Since Libya is a major supplier of high-grade oil to Europe, the rise in the posted price is expected to be passed along by the oil companies to their summer.

Thus it is the European oil firms and fuel user who are most likely to feel the full negotiations with the companies.

According to informed analysts here, the outlook for Libya in the future to get together with the big oil companies, to squeeze a little, in the end, is expected to mean higher prices to consumers.

Through Libya has no developed a balanced plan to use the huge oil royalties country contracted with it to buy 110 Mirages and also purchased more tanks from the Soviet Union when Britain hesitated selling Chieftains.

But though Russia would like to increase its influence in the Middle East, the Libyans do not want their country to become dependent on the Soviet Union.

"The Libyans basically not much care for foreign aid one well-placed diplomat here. "And they did not all the trouble to get American and British troops off the only to see them replace Russians."

"Libya will go its own independent way. Life may austere to the Westerner most Libyans are still of the tribal way of life, and do not mind the new puritanism in doing its own way a billion dollars a year or so. Oil revenues—Libya affords to be very independent."

Grumyko in Rome to Pursue Mediterranean Area Policies

ROME, Nov. 10 (AP)—Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko is here today for a visit marking Moscow's interest in Western Mediterranean. Gromyko, who was accompanied by Soviet Foreign Minister's aide, was expected to discuss information on the visit to Italy and on the negotiations with Rome that led to the establishment of relations between the two countries.

Gromyko's visit to Italy is part of a series of visits to Western Europe. He is expected to meet with Italian Foreign Minister Aldo Moro and to attend a conference on the Mediterranean area. Gromyko is also expected to discuss the situation in the Middle East, which is a topic of interest to both countries.

Protests in Moscow

MOSCOW, Nov. 10 (AP)—The Soviet government has reacted to a Soviet protest in Moscow. The protest was held by a group of people who were dissatisfied with the government's policies. The government has responded by saying that it will continue to work for the betterment of the Soviet people.

The protest was held in the city of Moscow, where a large number of people gathered to express their dissatisfaction. The government has said that it will take the protest into account and will make the necessary changes to its policies.

The government has also said that it will continue to work for the betterment of the Soviet people. It has said that it will continue to improve the economy and to provide better living conditions for its citizens. The government has also said that it will continue to work for peace and stability in the world.

Split Financing

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10 (AP)—The U.S. government has announced a split financing plan for the Vietnam War. The plan calls for a combination of government and private funds to pay for the war. The government has said that it will continue to provide the majority of the financing, but that it will also encourage private citizens to contribute.

The split financing plan is part of a broader effort to reduce the government's budget deficit. The government has said that it will continue to work to reduce the deficit and to improve the economy. It has also said that it will continue to support the Vietnam War.

The government has also said that it will continue to work for peace and stability in the world. It has said that it will continue to improve the economy and to provide better living conditions for its citizens. The government has also said that it will continue to work for the betterment of the Soviet people.

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Associated Press

Napoleon Hill, 87, Author of 'Think, Grow Rich,' Dies

GREENVILLE, S.C., Nov. 10 (AP)—Napoleon Hill, 87, author of "Think and Grow Rich," a self-achievement book his publishers say sold 20 million copies, died Sunday.

Born in a log cabin in the mountains of Virginia, the self-educated author made a career of studying the forces and formulas attributed to success in business and other lines of human endeavor.

He was the head of the Napoleon Hill Foundation, a Charleston-based organization concerned mainly with the rehabilitation of convicts.

Mrs. Bolam Calls In Press, Denies She's Amelia Earhart

NEW YORK, Nov. 10 (Reuters)—A woman today dismissed as utter nonsense a newly published book that makes her out to be Amelia Earhart, the American aviatrix lost in the Pacific during an around-the-globe flight in 1937.

Mrs. Irene Bolam, who would not disclose her age, said at a crowded press conference here: "I am not a mystery woman. I am not Amelia Earhart. I did hold a pilot's license during the 1930s, which was issued to me when my name was Irene Craigville."

The conference was called by Mrs. Bolam's lawyers, who are "examining the many false innuendoes and statements in the book to determine what course should be pursued," she said.

In question is the book "Amelia Earhart Still Lives," published by McGraw-Hill and written by two former Air Force officers, Joseph E. Kas and Joseph Gervais.

The book reviews all the mysterious circumstances and subsequent worldwide speculation about the fate of Amelia Earhart, who, one theory held, was spying for the United States against Japan when she disappeared in the Pacific.

Says She Didn't Drown

In the book Mr. Kas contends that Miss Earhart did not drown at sea after her plane took off from New Guinea on July 2, 1937, and failed to reach its destination.

In fact, he says, she lives today in the United States, and, when deciphered, a code name spells out in degrees and minutes of latitude and longitude the precise spot in the Pacific where the Japanese shot her down and took her prisoner.

During ten years of research into her disappearance, Mr. Gervais met Mrs. Bolam at a party for old-time fliers on Long Island, N.Y., and took her picture, asserting afterwards it looked the way Miss Earhart would have looked then, when she would have been 73.

U.K. Vetoes Move by UN On Rhodesia

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Nov. 10 (Reuters)—Britain tonight vetoed a Security Council resolution that would have dictated settlement terms for London's forthcoming talks with Rhodesia.

It was the fifth time Britain had exercised its right of veto in the council, and the second time this year on the Rhodesia issue.

The action came on the eve of the fifth anniversary of Rhodesia's declaration of independence from Britain.

The paragraph which Britain rejected in the draft resolution offered by five Afro-Asian countries would have barred the granting of independence to Rhodesia except in conditions of majority rule.

Twelve countries voted for the resolution. Britain voted against it and the U.S. and France abstained.

Smith Considers Changes

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Nov. 10 (Reuters)—Prime Minister Ian Smith indicated today he is prepared to consider making changes in Rhodesia's new apartheid-style constitution in return for concessions from the British government.

He emphasized that this could be done only on condition that any changes to the republican constitution were proved to be in the interests of Rhodesia.

Mr. Smith spoke as his country and Britain engaged on a new quest to settle the five-year-old Rhodesian independence deadlock.

It was the first official comment from the Rhodesian side on the new probing contacts between London and Salisbury, announced in the House of Commons yesterday by the British Foreign Secretary, Sir Alec Douglas-Horne.

Ready for Concessions

Asked whether his government would be prepared to make any concessions to the British—such as changes in the eight-month-old constitution—Mr. Smith said:

"We've always said that if it can be proved to us that it's in the interests of Rhodesia to make a change, I believe we would try to make that change. That's the crux of the matter: Is it going to be in the interests of Rhodesia?"

"Our new constitution has been framed in such a way that it can be changed to meet changing circumstances.

"If we are convinced that changes are in the interests of Rhodesia, then obviously it would be our duty to try to move in such a way."

U.S. Scientists Develop Bacteria That Eat Up Oil Slicks on Water

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Nov. 10 (AP)—American scientists say they have developed potent strains of bacteria that gobble up oil—then quietly die off.

"We knew that certain types of bacteria have been breaking down oil for millions of years," said Prof. Carl Oppenheimer, of Florida State University.

"So we looked in likely places where oil had been spilled for a long time and came up with several promising strains.

"We gave them a culture medium that stimulated their activities. Actually, what we had to do was fortify and enhance their natural appetites," he said.

The product of two years of research is several strains of bacteria that destroy "Bunker C" fuel oil, one type of California crude and one type of Louisiana crude," Prof. Oppenheimer said.

It may turn out that we must find other bacteria to feed on Kuwait and Venezuelan oils, but I'm sure they will be there if we need them," he said.

Prof. Oppenheimer said the bacteria could be mass-produced by methods similar to those used to make penicillin, then freeze-dried and stored until needed to combat oil slicks.

Ramsey Clark To Defend Kent State Student

CLEVELAND, Nov. 10 (Reuters)—Ramsey Clark, former U.S. attorney general, said yesterday that he will defend the student leader of Ohio's Kent State University, who was charged with rioting during the May disturbances in which four students were shot dead.

The student leader, Craig Morgan, was one of 45 people indicted Oct. 18 by a special grand jury investigating the demonstrations on the campus and in the city of Kent.

The students were protesting the U.S. military thrust into Cambodia when National Guard troops opened fire.

Mr. Clark, attorney general under President Lyndon Johnson and now chairman of the national advisory committee of the American Civil Liberties Union, said at a press conference:

"This is a critically important case. About eight million young Americans are in college today. They are a vital part of our national resource."

He added: "It is just very important that justice be done at this time. I want to see that the rule of law prevails."

Jarring Denies Threat To Quit Peace Role

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Nov. 10 (UPI)—Ambassador Gunnar Jarring, the UN Middle East mediator, denied persistent reports today that he would quit his efforts for Arab-Israeli peace talks if he were not successful by Jan. 5.

Diplomatic sources circulated the reports yesterday, admitting that they could not determine whether Mr. Jarring's alleged threat to resign was firm or a ploy to get the Middle East belligerents back to the indirect talks he had started.

U.S. Budget Is a Lever in Rights Drive

Federal Units' Fund Requests Examined

By Ken W. Clawson

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10 (WP)—The White House is nudging federal agencies toward responsiveness in civil rights enforcement by linking compliance to the budget-review process.

Federal agencies now preparing their fiscal 1972 budgets are being asked to explain their civil rights performance—internally and with respect to outside administration of civil rights laws—to examiners from the new Office of Management and Budget.

George P. Shultz, OMB director, said in an interview yesterday that civil-rights performance has been made a "regular proposition in the budget-review process," perhaps for the first time.

Mr. Shultz said he had put civil rights into the budgetary mix before Oct. 12, when the U.S. Civil Rights Commission charged that the federal bureaucracy's inertia and hostility threatened to "nullify" the rights legislation of the 1960s and 1965.

The commission also recommended establishment of a civil rights subcommittee of the President's Domestic Council and creation of a rights division inside the OMB.

More Zealous View

What the OMB is doing through its budget examiners parallels the commission's recommendation, although apparently not with the fervor that the Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, commission chairman, would like to see.

In a meeting with newsmen yesterday, Father Hesburgh said that the greatest moral leadership the administration can exercise to prod the bureaucracy into civil rights compliance "... is to turn off people's water. OMB has the authority to cut off funds to departments that don't comply with the law."

Mr. Shultz, a former secretary of labor and a top negotiator, replied that "when we have to cut off people's water, it's a failure. It shows that the processes of working with people and the interaction coming from this has broken down."

He acknowledged that the efforts of his budget examiners will intentionally be low-key in their dealings with federal agencies.

He said that raising the question of civil-rights performance in the budgetary process will "let others know it's important to us" and will be a "way of saying, 'Administer the laws properly.'"

Lufthansa

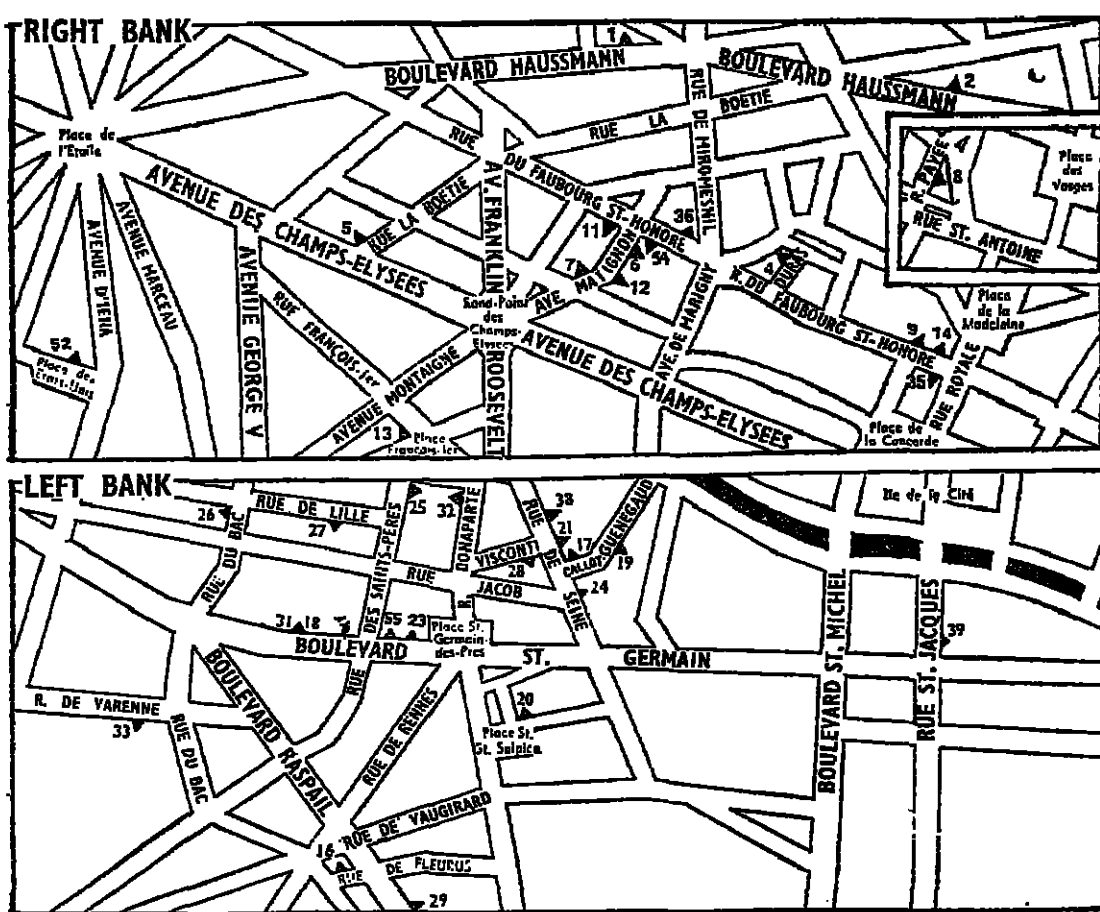
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and, of course, Germany.

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| (6) GRAYBEE MATIGNON
14 Ave. Matignon (61) - 232-54-77
Original lithographs and engravings. | (37) Galerie Paul FACCHETTI, 17 r. de Lodi
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DOUZELEAU - Nov. 17-Dec. 19 | (38) FOURNIER & Cie, 22 r. de Bac 323-36-45
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FASHION

Saint Laurent Goes To All the Lengths

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS, Nov. 10.—Yves Saint Laurent, who launched the long look and, with it, a major mini-maxi controversy, has made a group of short dresses for his spring-summer Rive Gauche (ready-to-wear) collection. "I felt like seeing legs again," he said.

"But," he hastened to add, "the nouveau court (new short) is for young, avant-garde girls" (who, presumably, were the first ones to go long and are finding out now that it is not winning them any added attention).

The new short dresses that Saint Laurent discussed during a preview are soft, silky and definitely sexy in a campy, American pop poster way. Thus far seen only by selected buyers and the influential American trade paper, *Women's Wear Daily*, the collection of 64 ensembles will go on sale in February, 1971.

A direct steal from the '40s, the new short dresses are worn with pouty red lips, curly hair, crimson fingernails and platform shoes. Saint Laurent said they are provocative (provocative). "The shoes are very important," he insisted, "They change the whole look."

For women old enough to remember, the shoes are the ugly wedges of the sad war years. "I adore them," Saint Laurent said, smiling through his beard. "I can't explain why. All young girls adore them too."

The Market

Asked if he didn't think that to come up with short skirts now will confuse the international ready-to-wear market, Saint Laurent said, defensively, "I don't care. I'm not the guardian angel of the clothing industry. I know that, as far as my boutiques are concerned, they (long skirts) are doing extremely well."

Saint Laurent, it must be said, was feeling rather edgy because of a recent, unsigned article in *Women's Wear Daily*, which said, in a review of the forthcoming Rive Gauche collection, that the designer was "a bit confused." *Women's Wear* has been held responsible for pushing the long look, or "longuette" as they call it, down the throats of American manufacturers and consumers alike. So Saint Laurent took the article, as well as a sketch that appeared with it, as resent-

ment on the part of the paper at having been let down.

But, he insisted that he is not being fickle. The short dresses, he said, are only a small part of his ready-to-wear collection—there are only five short ones in all. But he has also made a lot of shorts, which do look remarkably like skirts and which amount to his turning his back on long hemlines.

In any case, Saint Laurent does not like to make an issue of hemlines.

Normal Combination

"I find this combination of short and long very normal," he said. "People who are trying to make an issue of it are demodé. I think it's a question of generation. Some will understand and others won't. Life has changed considerably in the last decade. To try to see it with the same eyes is wrong. In fashion, we've reached complete freedom of expression. It's impossible to stick with one single look."

"Fashion goes very fast," the designer added. "It's a mass phenomenon. It's a collective creation and it's happening simultaneously in the streets, in the boutiques, as well as in the couture houses."

He claimed that he didn't mean to raise all skirts above the knee but conceded that hemlines are going up just the same. The other Paris couturiers are in the same up-with-the-skirts mood. Marc Bohan, who just showed his Dior Boutique collection, had skirts barely grazing the kneecap and slit several inches beyond it. "Women want to show their legs," he said. "Can't be helped." Pierre Cardin also said the other day: "Short skirts, sure, we must have short skirts for summer. It's much younger. As for Courrèges, he has said all along that he hates the whole long look and only went along to keep his business going."

The Customer

So, where does all this leave the customer? Frankly, all the talk about fashion freedom does sound as if the couturiers were skirting the issue. Surely, the mini has not made enough headway yet to call for a change. Could it be that the mini is a fiasco, as so many reports seem to indicate?

A Gallup poll taken two months ago in the United States



(c) Yves Saint Laurent.
Yves Saint Laurent's sketch of his short look for '71.

revealed that only 10 percent of the men and 10 percent of the women queried were for the mini. In England, the *Daily Mirror* conducted a survey and found that 78 percent of those polled were against the long look. In France, there's the same furor, with editorials claiming that "the mini skirt has lost a battle, it hasn't lost the war."

Could it be that the designers, aware of the resistance, are trying to ease out of a sticky situation? Saint Laurent claims that short skirts are just for a young, avant-garde minority. But, at the risk of sounding square, doesn't that mean that the large majority of women, who are trying to keep up, are already out before they are in?

The truth is that skirts cannot go up all of a sudden for the simple reason that the couturiers will lose face and the industry, having switched to long, will really lose its shirt this time. The machinery is en route and it will take at least a year for everybody, including the customer, to back out. Meanwhile, skirts are going slowly, but surely, up.

ARCHAEOLOGY

'Aphrodite's' Find Refutes U.K. Critic

By Sanka Knox

NEW YORK, Nov. 10 (NYT).

—Mrs. C. Love, entering a rebuttal yesterday to British critics of her claim to have found the head of the famed Aphrodite of Capri in the British Museum basement, said that their attribution of the head to Persephone, the daughter of Demeter, the earth goddess, could not be supported.

"In the absence of any attribute of Persephone, such as her tall-crowned hat, a poppy, a sheaf of grain or a pomegranate, such an identification is not possible," said the New York archaeologist. Miss Love, who has been excavating Cnidus in Turkey for the past four years, last year discovered the temple of Aphrodite.

The controversial head was found in 1859 by Sir Charles Newton in the precincts of the shrine of Demeter. A statue of the earth goddess was found there, nearly intact, as was a figure in good condition of the sorrowing Demeter.

According to Sir Charles's report of his expedition, the head at issue was found along with the hand of a colossal statue, extremities of statues and a large miscellany of other broken material, Miss Love said. Sir Charles saw evidence of great havoc, either by an earthquake or "the hand of man."

A Question

"If there had been an earthquake, why could only two statues—and those nearly intact—be assembled from the tremendous jumble of arms, legs and other portions of statues found there?" inquired Miss Love.

She continued, "From Newton's description, Demeter's sanctuary appears to have been used as a repository for broken gods and goddesses, perhaps for sacred burial after a calamity." A precedent for such burial exists in numerous cases, Miss Love said, citing the interment of the celebrated bronze statue of the charioteer at Delphi.

Persephone has always been represented as a young girl, Miss Love said. The head, found in the earth goddess's precincts, is that of a young, but mature woman, the archaeologist said. Sir Charles Newton described it as being of "fine quality; an estimate that has not been contradicted since."

If Miss Love's attribution to the most famous goddess of love

and beauty in antiquity is correct, she will have done rare work by Praxiteles noted for the emotion only other work of him is the Hermes with infant Dionysus in the Museum in Greece.

The first nude statue of Aphrodite to appear in ancient world, the god copied from antiquities and copies of the copies. There are examples extant, sculpted to the original and while interpretative through the centuries, the statue's height—6 feet, 3 inches—stands and the all nation of her head vary, Miss Love said. In the head stores museum basement, she found the "superior" demanded of a Praxiteles. "The head is included to the left and one delicate folds in the slight burnishing the impression of it said. The head's in the neck, surements all agree with that I examined in the Vatican museum Love said.

On the Arts Ages

The Italian opera opens Nov. 15 in a production of "Van bucco" with Maria S. the principal soprano. The principal soprano loved on Nov. 25 by Massimo in Palermo first modern performance in Italy (reportedly the 6th performance in Italy of Rossini's "Elisabetta d'Anglietta" with Le Cor in the title part. C. Venier, soprano, with rarely, Mercadante's "Iustri Rivali" followed by the Teatro San. Naples with Boris Chr the title role of Verdi's and on Dec. 7, Milan. Italian opening date, with "I Vesperi Siciliani" at I.

Aaron Copland's 70th day, which is Nov. 14, celebrated Nov. 11 with a concert of his works by the Symphony Orchestra. will share the podium Festival Hall with the who will conduct the concerto with the conductor. Also on the are the suite from "A Spring" and Symphonies. The event is sponsored Royal Philharmonic.

Gabriel Chodos, pianist who recently successful New York touring Europe during. He plays in Vienna, in the Aviv Nov. 11, Nov. 18 and in Nov. 24.

The world premiere of Tippet's opera "Garden" will be the Royal Opera, Covent under the musical Colin Davis and in by Peter Hall. Time and Tascena Fifth signers, and the Elizabeth Harwood Minton, Robert Carey, Thomas He, Raimund Hertrich. performances will be 11, 14 and 17.

"The Rise and Fall of Mahagony" is a new production by Louis conducted by Steven is the second production season for the Ly Seven performance given from Nov. 10 Jacques Rapp is the.

The French National tra's first Paris concert month-long tour of States will be the Salle Pleyel, entitled "Generation of and transmitted and pieces of the Union de Radiodiffusion. I vaiz will conduct as lists are Anne-Marie French pianist, C. Fischer, German G. Norm's Lerer, Argentine.

The annual show of Nations Children (UNICEF) is scheduled for the Théâtre de la Ville in Paris, Nov. 13-14, and will be directed by Swiss, tele carried by most other national television network is under the presidency of Charli and the long list and entertainment scheduled to participate from Paul Anka, Pei Françoise Hardy and gens to Josephine Bak Menulhin, Roland I Peter Ustinov.

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Theater in Paris

Experimental Drama At House of Molière

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, Nov. 10.—The Comédie-Française is toying with the avant-garde drama this week. On Friday it will offer a program of three new plays by three "new" authors following two performances before subscribers.

This does not mark the initial breakthrough of avant-garde dramatists into the House of Molière. Plays by both Ionesco and Audubert have been in its repertoire before. Rather it introduces a policy of experimental laboratory productions at the Comédie-Française, an innovation of its recently appointed director, Pierre Dux.

All three playwrights—Roman Weingarten, Roland Dubillard and François Billetdoux—have established reputations and the works selected reveal their characteristic styles.

Weingarten is represented by a violent monologue, "Comme la Pierre," in which Michel Aumont recites the ravings of an imprisoned murderer who has slain all his relatives. Dubillard's "Si Camille me Voyait," an operetta without music, is

in a gentle vein, a rather beguiling nonsense fantasy, filled with evasive whimsy, vague romantic yearnings and playful juggling of both words and situations. Jean Fiat has directed it with the required delicate touch.

The most substantial piece is that of Billetdoux, who wrote the international success "Chin-Chin." In this play, "Femmes Parallèles"—we are treated to the spectacle of three women, each of a different social milieu, as they await in vain the arrival of their beaux. The lowly prostitute, continually adjusts her makeup and wardrobe; the femme du monde indulges in prayer; and the third lady-in-waiting eases her anxiety by sipping wine. Denise Genec, Christine Fersen and Catherine Samie enact the nervous trio most amusingly.

The program—with Jacques Toulas as master of ceremonies, prefacing each of its items with helpful comment—is an interesting experiment. It provides the faithful followers of the Française with something

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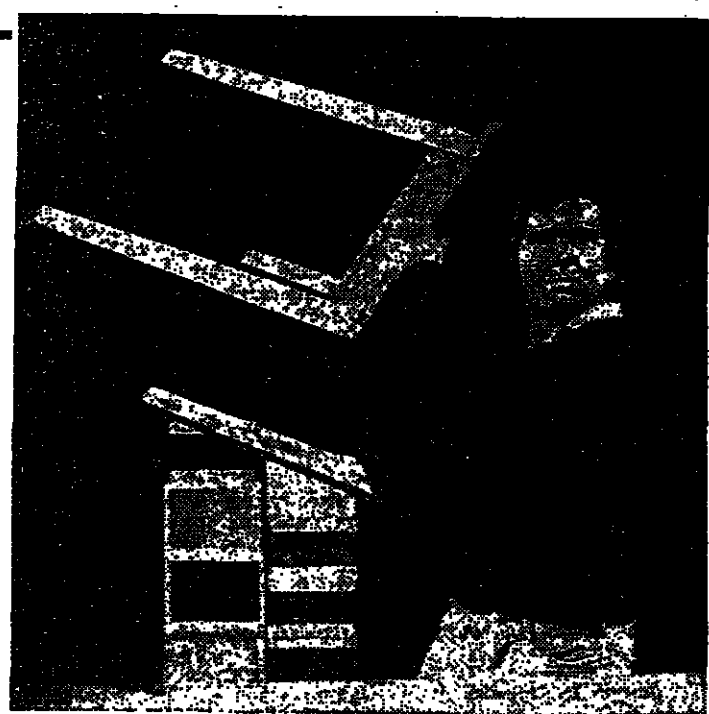
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Michel Aumont in Weingarten's "Comme la Pierre."

novel and piquant, introduces them to fresh theatrical forms, and it proves that the theater's classic company can act the works of the avant-garde to proper effect. It also poses an intriguing question. Can the player reared exclusively in the avant-garde drama ever perform anything else?

The constant shouting, shrieking and howling demanded by the majority of avant-garde dramas imposes a dangerous strain on the player's voice, as it does on the audience's ears. After interpreting a dozen loud-mouthed dramas of the ilk even

Challapin would have been hoarse.

This speculation comes to mind again as one withstands the internal racket raised by "La Moscheta" which the Compagnie du Cothurne has brought from Lyons to the Théâtre de France.

Seeking to lend the 18th-century Italian text of Ruzante a contemporary socio-satirical flavor by setting it in a dismal expressionistic setting of a shantytown and acting it as though it were a Hoboken burlesque show, this troupe tramps the stage in protest, parades, throws frantic fits all over the stage and gives itself convulsions in hopes of communicating its angry message. A raised voice denotes a lost argument. In the case of "La Moscheta" the object appears to be to raise the roof.

PARIS AMUSEMENTS

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L. Schen, viola
E. Loughy, cello
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A to Take a 10% Interest Suez for \$30 Million, Cash

By Robert J. Cole

NEW YORK, Nov. 10 (NYT).—A \$2 billion holding whose major asset is the Company of North Africa, disclosed here today that it is offering a 10 percent interest in the company to Suez for \$30 million in cash. The company, which is a subsidiary of the French government, is the largest industrial company in France. It has a 10 percent interest in the Suez Canal Company, which is a subsidiary of the French government. The company is also a subsidiary of the French government. The company is also a subsidiary of the French government.

o Kogyo Hits 1 Talks Snag

Nov. 10 (Reuters).—Talks between Kogyo and Ford Motor have hit a snag over the request for that the U.S. firm would take over the Japanese firm. The talks have been going on for some time, but the snag has caused a delay. The talks have been going on for some time, but the snag has caused a delay. The talks have been going on for some time, but the snag has caused a delay.

op, Pirelli Study Nion Completed

Nov. 10 (Reuters).—A study by Pirelli and Nion has been completed. The study was a joint effort between the two companies. The study was a joint effort between the two companies. The study was a joint effort between the two companies.

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Du Pont Heir Faces Bankruptcies

By Michael C. Jensen

NEW YORK, Nov. 10 (NYT).—Lamont du Pont Copeland Jr., the 38-year-old Du Pont family heir who has asked for court protection from his creditors because his liabilities exceed his assets by \$37 million, may soon be involved in another bankruptcy, according to one of his associates.

Mr. Copeland has been unavailable for comment since he filed under Chapter XI of the Bankruptcy Act three weeks ago. But Thomas A. Shaheen Jr., one of Mr. Copeland's closest business associates, said yesterday that Winthrop Lawrence Corp., which the two men control, is considering bankruptcy proceedings.

Mr. Shaheen, the company's vice-chairman, said in a telephone interview from London that, although he would prefer an informal meeting of creditors, Mr. Copeland thinks bankruptcy would be the wisest course for Winthrop Lawrence.

The owners Winthrop Lawrence—a securities investment and venture capital concern—is Mr. Copeland's primary business vehicle. He is chairman and holds 37.5 percent of the company. Another 37.5 percent is held by Columbia Financial Corp., controlled by Mr. Shaheen, a financial promoter with a long record of previous bankruptcies and business failures.

Mr. Copeland, chairman of Winthrop Lawrence, has sought protection from his creditors while he sorts out \$63.8 million in personal liabilities from \$25.9 million in assets.

CEA Chief Hints of 'Unease' Over Stimulation of Economy

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10 (NYT).—Council of Economic Advisors chairman Paul V. McCracken suggested in a speech last night that "to move the economy forward more rapidly" could re-stimulate inflation or create "an untenably large" balance-of-payments deficit.

In his first on-the-record statement since the election, Mr. McCracken did not rule out a move to re-investigate the economy. But the main burden of his talk emphasized the "uneasiness" and the "reluctance"—presumably within the Nixon administration—that would accompany such a move.

There have been reports that the subject of how far and how quickly to push toward full employment is being hotly debated within the administration. According to some reports, Mr. McCracken's CEA favors an expansionary push, while the Treasury Department argues for a cautious approach.

Mr. McCracken repeated that the national output is falling far behind potential. In recent speeches, this short-fall has been put at about 4 percent, but Mr. McCracken last night said that production now is

Aircraft Firm Profits Drop

NEW YORK, Nov. 10 (NYT).—Lower earnings at United Aircraft Corp. for the third quarter and first nine months of 1970 were blamed yesterday on high service expenses on the JT-8D engine and an \$8 million increase in interest charges, plus substantially greater operating costs.

Sales increased, the company noted, with a decline in government business just about matching a rise in commercial sales.

The engine problem is the result of a shift in production to the advanced JT-8D for the Boeing-747s from the older JT-3D and JT-8D engines, the company said. During the nine months of 1970, the company delivered 499 of the JT-3D and JT-8D engines, down from 1,075 in the same period last year.

Third Quarter
Revenue (millions).... 144.8
Profits (millions).... 12.06
Per Share..... 0.25

First Nine Months
Revenue (millions).... 442.4
Profits (millions).... 33.99
Per Share..... 0.98

Moore & McCormack
Third Quarter
Revenue (millions).... 19.0
Profits (millions).... -3.25
Per Share..... -0.47

National Prestite Industries Inc.
Third Quarter
Revenue (millions).... 44.2
Profits (millions).... 2.33
Per Share..... 1.55



Du Pont

In his personal case, Mr. Copeland's lawyers yesterday asked for an extension until late this week for filing a more detailed petition in a Delaware court, including a more complete roster of Mr. Copeland's 109 creditors and the amounts owed.

Mr. Copeland is the son of the chairman of E.I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., and is an indefinite leave of absence from the company, where he worked as a security analyst until last summer.

At least eight suits asking more than \$5.4 million have been filed against Mr. Copeland in Delaware since last July, and several others have been filed elsewhere.

Was He Naïveté?
How did the son of one of America's richest and most socially prominent families wind up in bankruptcy? Friends and family say he was mouse-trapped

because he was naïve in the ways of business.

A long-time business associate says his desire to take charge, coupled with a series of unseemly arrangements with men eager to trade on the Copeland name to get otherwise unavailable credit probably helped.

While much is known about Mr. Copeland's financial dealings, much more is still clouded in mystery.

But from the suits already filed against him, it appears that it was primarily his willingness to personally guarantee loans for various of his interests that has come back to haunt him. If the principal defaulted, Mr. Copeland was left in the unhappy position of having to fulfill the commitment.

Mr. Copeland is not the first member of the family to get himself into a well-publicized pot of financial hot water. In 1965 Pierre S. du Pont, a great-grandson of the founder of the du Pont Company, resigned as vice-president of Du Pont to devote full attention to his personal affairs.

In 1967 Mr. du Pont was sued for about \$15 million in connection with motion pictures in which he was involved. The suits were dismissed under a settlement plan.

"One thing you can say about that family," said a friend, "is that they help each other out. But this time I think it just isn't there. To tell the truth, I don't think the amount of money involved is the stumbling block. It's just so damned complicated nobody can figure out exactly what (Mr. Copeland) has gotten himself into."

Court in U.S. Rules Broker Is Bankrupt

By Terry Robards

NEW YORK, Nov. 10 (NYT).—First Devonshire Corp., a suspended member of the New York Stock Exchange, has been quietly adjudicated bankrupt by a federal court referee, in what may be the first involuntary bankruptcy case involving a stock exchange firm since the Depression.

An evaluation being conducted by the referee's court-appointed receiver, Thomas J. Cahill, may confirm Wall Street reports that First Devonshire's 4,000 customers will be unable to recover all the \$50 million in cash and securities estimated to be in their accounts.

"We are not at the present time in a position where we can safely deliver our customers' securities 100 cents on the dollar," Mr. Cahill said yesterday in an interview. He indicated it was possible that sufficient assets would be found to cover all liabilities, but he disclosed that the "collectability of certain items" was in doubt.

The ruling that formally put the concern into bankruptcy was issued Oct. 30, but not announced by the court or by First Devonshire. It was confirmed yesterday by both.

Saul Golkin, identified as a subordinated lender to the concern, and Andco Inc., said to be another creditor, had petitioned the court to have First Devonshire thrown into involuntary bankruptcy. The petition was not opposed.

On Aug. 18 the NYSE suspended the firm from membership on the ground that it was in such financial condition that it could not be permitted to continue in business "with safety" to its creditors or to the exchange.

The NYSE so far has not provided any protection for First Devonshire's customers from its \$35 million special trust fund, which is understood to be fully committed in ten other earlier brokerage-house failures.

Customers of First Devonshire indicate they have not had the use of their cash or securities since mid-August.

Sperry Rand Unit Unveils Computer

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10 (WP).—A new computer, touted as its largest and most powerful, was wheeled out today by the Univac division of Sperry Rand Corp.

The Univac 1110, which the firm says is three to five times more powerful than the workhorse Univac 1108—presently its biggest machine—will sell for \$2 million or rent for about \$44,200 a month on a one-year lease.

A company spokesman said the 1110 is roughly comparable on an input-output basis to IBM's System 370/165, the CDC 7600 and the RCA 7. Delivery is planned for November, 1971.

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Pace-Setting N.Y. Fed Silent

6 Fed Banks Announce Cut In Discount Rate to 5 3/4%

By Edwin L. Dale Jr.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10 (NYT).—The Federal Reserve Board announced today a small reduction in the discount rate, in response to the recent sharp decline in other short-term interest rates.

The new rate is effective tomorrow. It was announced just after the close of the New York stock markets.

The reduction to 5 3/4 percent from 6 percent may or may not affect interest rates charged to business and personal borrowers. By itself, it would not spur the economy.

The precedent for affecting other interest rates is mixed, though the discount rate has considerable symbolic importance. In current circumstances the move may add to other pressures in the direction of a reduction in the "prime" lending rate of banks to their best corporate customers, already reduced once in September.

Six Banks Cut
Today's action by a unanimous reserve board approved discount rate reductions requested by six of the 12 Fed banks, with the important New York bank not included. But according to past experience, the other banks will quickly fall in line.

The banks making the reduction are those of Boston, Richmond, Atlanta, St. Louis, Minneapolis and San Francisco.

Today's brief announcement said: "The move was in recognition of reductions that have taken place recently in other short-term interest rates, and is designed to bring the discount rate—which is the rate charged member banks for borrowings from their district Federal Reserve banks—into better alignment with short-term rates generally."

The announcement also said the move was "made within the framework of the moderately expansionary monetary policy that was initiated earlier this year."

No Policy Hint
Thus there was no hint that the Fed was planning to switch toward a more strongly expansionary policy in an effort to spur the economy rapidly back toward a condition of full employment.

The key weapon of monetary policy is not the discount rate but daily operations in buying and selling government securities. This policy is fixed about once a month and not announced until three months later.

Today's rate cut followed similar moves recently in several foreign countries, including France, Belgium and Canada, as interest rates generally have receded from their record highs.

Cut No Surprise
The action probably came as no surprise to financial markets, which have watched other rates—such as on Treasury bills—decline substantially in recent weeks. It may be, however, that the small size of the reduction surprised some who had expected a cut of one-half percent.

The discount rate has been at 6 percent since April, 1969, and for much of the period since that time other short-term rates were far above it. That is no longer the case.

The last time the discount rate was reduced was in August, 1968, shortly after passage by Congress of the 10 percent income tax surcharge, now expired.

The recent drop in short-term rates has been a general business slump.

Japan Bankruptcies Up

TOKYO, Nov. 10 (UPI).—Corporate bankruptcies in Japan hit a new monthly high during October, according to the private credit agency Tokyo Shoko Mercantile Agency. It said there were 971 bankruptcies during the month, bringing this year's total to 9,500.

Two of the prime reasons cited for the bankruptcies were tight money policies and a general business slump.

'Cliffhanger' At GM Curbs Prices in N.Y.

Changes Small, Mixed As Dow Eases 0.28

By Vartan G. Varian

NEW YORK, Nov. 10 (NYT).—The "cliffhanger" at General Motors, as one Wall Street broker put it, remained a mystery today as prices on the New York Stock Exchange held to small changes.

In Detroit, the United Automobile Workers Union has summoned representatives to a meeting tomorrow. Negotiations between the company and the union are believed to be at a critical juncture.

General Motors stock eased 3 3/4 to 73 1/2 today. Ford and Chrysler also declined by fractions.

The Dow Jones industrial average, displaying nominal changes throughout the day, slipped 0.28 to 777.38.

The NYSE index was up 0.07 at 46.16 at the session's close.

In the seven previous sessions, the Dow had gained 24 points, its rise fueled in large measure by hopes for a resolution of the GM work stoppage now in its ninth week.

American Telephone edged down 1 3/4 to 44 1/2, despite the fact that its \$500 million offering of notes and debentures was a quick sellout today. Its swift sale kept intact the push of the credit market toward lower rates.

Most Active
Minnesota Mining, whose total turnover of 558,400 shares included the largest dollar transaction of 1970, fell 3 1/4 to 87 1/4.

After the stock had opened at 90 1/2, a block of 498,800 shares crossed the tape at 86 1/4, bearing a market value in excess of \$43 million.

Some analysts suggested that the rate of earnings growth may account for the institutional sell decision.

Superior Oil was a standout among the 27 issues climbing to new highs. It ran up 8 to 169. Brokers attributed this strength partly to Superior's stake in natural gas at a time of fuel shortages.

On the American Stock Exchange, stocks closed mixed in light trading.

The Amex index was unchanged at 21.99 but downside issues led the gainers by a slim margin and volume was about 2.5 million shares.

The time to live is the time for Mumm

GILMUMM & CO. REIMS

A household name among connoisseurs of fine champagnes for more than a century

NOTICE

FIRST NATIONAL CITY FUND

Notice of entry into force of an amendment to the Regulations

First National City Fund gives notice that, by judgment of Tuesday, September 15th, 1970, the Tribunal of First Instance of Geneva has amended the regulations of the Fund in that Art. 13, Section 1, as amended, shall read as follows:

"The net income of the Fund shall be distributed among the shareholders every year."

"The amount payable shall be declared by the management company between January 1st and March 15th of the next fiscal year."

This amendment has been authorized upon application by First National City Fund Management Company S.A., rue de la Corrairie 16, Geneva, and First National City Bank, New York, Geneva Branch, Quai Général Guisan 16-18, Geneva, respectively management company and custodian bank of the Fund under Art. 9, Section 3, and 10 of the Swiss Federal Investment Act of July 1st, 1966 and of Art. 1 and following of the Geneva Act regarding the application of the said Federal Investment Act.

This amendment has now become final and, no objection having been made under Art. 10, Section 1, of the said Investment Act, its date of entry into force is September 15th, 1970, according to Art. 10 of the said Investment Act.

— 1970 — Stocks and						— 1970 — Stocks and						— 1970 — Stocks and																	
High.	Low.	Div. in \$	Sis.	100s.	First.	High	Low	Last.	Ch'ge	High.	Low.	Div. in \$	Sis.	100s.	First.	High	Low	Last.	Ch'ge	High.	Low.	Div. in \$	Sis.	100s.	First.	High	Low	Last.	Ch'ge

(Continued on next page)



BEA

No.1 in Europe

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pr A2	46	53
rrm1	421	4
slid	170	4
slid	170	4
slid	170	4
in 1.02x	52	414
ut Cem	7	94
ant 20	125	232
#d 1.1b	63	237
nm 1.10	41	148
cup 400	4	321
3 Cp 2b	34	413
rlc 72	40	431
rye F 1	140	10
St 1.6	76	274
JW 50	3	143
ig 1.10	25	291
inc 60	1	818
1.20b	13	24
rye 1.20	17	164
3 04.50	220	45
rrm1 1b	83	286
mbd 30	250	40
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pr 21	1	28
rye Don	5	34
rye 2	1	35
1.12x	210	5

American Stock Exchange Trading

[illegible]

(Continued on next page)

The shop that came in from the cold

BP's concern for pioneering doesn't stop at blazing a trail into the Arctic Circle, where the North Slope discovery has now proved to be one of the largest oil fields in the world. It's equally evident much nearer home.

Take the BP AutoShop—which has been topping up the petrol station. It's a nice, clean, friendly sort of place where you can buy all kinds of goods to make your driving more enjoyable. From picnic baskets to driving gauntlets. In a Swedish BP AutoShop you can almost go to the week's shopping

BP were the first to set up Autoschools across Europe.

First to push the idea hard—as a positive marketing policy.

It's all part of the thrusting, pioneering new spirit that
 fed BP into Alaska—the drive and determination to make BP first
 and succeed against all odds.



BP do things Alaska style



هكذا عن الأصل

**RIP
KIRBY**



By Alan Truscott

ashed the heart king, avoiding any chance of going wrong in the trump suit. A second heart lead cleared trumps, and South faced the problem in clubs.

East was known to have started with 9 points in the red suit. With the club king in addition, he would probably have bid one diamond, not two. So South entered dummy with a spade lead and led the club four to his eight. West won with the ten, and South later led the queen from his hand to pin the jack. His team gained 11 points on the deal.

NORTH
 ♠ A1084
 ♥ K42
 ♦ A107
 ♣ A94

WEST **EAST (D)**
 ♠ KQJ632 ♠ 95
 ♥ 85 ♥ QJ
 ♦ 6 ♦ KQ78543
 ♣ K1053 ♣ J8

SOUTH
 ♠ 7
 ♥ A108763
 ♦ 82
 ♣ S872

North and South were vulnerable. The bidding:

East	South	West	North
2 ♦	Pass	3 ♣	Dbl.
Pass	4 ♥	Pass	Pass
Pass			

**MARGARET'S COUSIN GOT MARRIED, AND THIS IS THE
PIECE OF WEDDIN' CAKE I'M S'POSED TO DREAM ON.**

JUMBLE—*that scrambled word game*
by **WILLIAMS BROS.** and **STOKES**

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FONTIY **HOW TO STOP**

THAT RINGING
IN YOUR EARS

RELPHÉ

○									
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Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE
ANSWERS here

Yesterday's | **Question: FILMY POPPY UNTRUE ADRIFF** (Answers tomorrow)
| **Answer: How to paint a sardine--IN OIL**

Reviewed by Michael Holroyd

matter were there no excellent things so through these pages. variety of Edwardian Priestley's prodigal is a marvelously good the Edwardian music analysis of the class with all its strange and peripatetic and well his accounts of the case, of the Titanic of the suffragette movement absorbing. He cannot dull page if he tries best this book has been by J. B. Priestley the one who evokes so with his own weekend houseparty Edwardian high society

...there were proceeds of food and drink in the morning until night. Not since Rome can there be so many signposts.
...The talk throughout of those long lunch dinners was rapid, men prattling, the tiring pompous. Any subject was barred. How tempting to start an illicit; let eyes meet according table for a second or two, to fleetly but meaningly ment the pressure to play, late on the only exciting day had offered from bedroom to

Unfortunately Priestley, the imaginative writer, is being elbowed out by Priestley, the literary publicist, with his reputation singular. The like that of a vivid and photograph over an accountably, the photo has cast his obnoxious, ruining the picture.

In spite of these Priestesses at work, of course, neither has had to deal with such architecture, decoration or sport. So another, Mary Anne Norbury called in to cover the means of some of the traditions. She has selected well though, as with in this book, there are no portraits. For example, though Miss Norbury did a photograph of her Bradford. Sometimes pictures are very much in the narrative, as told called "Nineteen" is illustrated by Duncan painting "The Tub," and by Wilson Steele "Blue," dated 1910.

On the surface of things is a very piece of bookmaking those of us who thin they as a writer that maker of coffee-table must come as a disc-

Michael Hobroyd,
of "Lytton Strachey,
review for Book W
terary supplement o
ington Post.

Bv

Regains European Title

Cooper Halts Urtain in 9th-Round TKO

By Bernard Kinch

NY Sports Editor

ON Nov. 10—Henry Cooper more damage to José Urtain than Urtain's head did and thus regained the heavyweight title tonight in the 9th round at Madison Square Garden.

Almost exclusively used a stinging left jab to close the Spaniard's right arm over his head and under the bloody nose and give him a knock-out in the 9th round.

Before, Bernard Masot of stopped the bout after a at what remained of face seconds after the the ninth round sounded.

Varmed for Betting
at all the damage to Urtain came from the left of the 35-year-old Englishman, whose real name is José Manuel Urtain, was by the referee eight times.

With 1 1/2 minutes of the fight, it appeared that Cooper would keep the heavyweight title in his hands.

At that point, Urtain, a 5-foot-10 1/2 195-pounder, argued into Cooper, who is 5-foot-10 1/2 195-pounder, a wild bull going mad.

He met Cooper corner, they clinched and head accidentally moved, Cooper's left eye.

But Henry kept on pop left into Urtain's face and stayed away. Twice more he landed the referee Urtain about butts.

Urtain's skin around the eyes was being fragile and that him most of his 18 losses about career.

But tonight corner, he had "an eye" trainer Eddie Thomas, brought to handle cuts, closed the wound.

Used to Blood
Cooper was asked after the cut scared him he, of course, I won't fight him bleeding all my life.

Urtain, another butt a cut under Cooper's left eye for the head manager, landed one solid right long to the stomach.

Urtain caught off balance, and he went a was before a count, the fifth, Urtain was cut, he left eye in two places.

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SOFT UNDERBELLY—England's Henry Cooper lands a left hook to the mid-section of Spain's Jose Urtain en route to regaining European heavyweight title.

Laurel Race Tough to Pick in Any Language

Situation Is Fluent at International

By Fred Feldkamp

LAUREL RACE COURSE

Laurel, Md., Nov. 10.—The atmosphere in the International Village here this morning, on the day before the \$150,000 Washington, D.C., International horse race, was of about the same intensity as that generated when Soviet Chairman Khrushchev visited the United Nations. For this compound, endowed with its own hazy barn and walking ring, is a UN in miniature, with a strong security force.

Wipes of provocative conversations about the prospects for the starters in tomorrow's big race were in the air for conscientious multilingual eavesdroppers who managed to get past the guards.

In general all the training complement present in the area were playing it cool. Favored Fort Marcy, who worked five-eighths of a mile yesterday on the main track at New York's Belmont Park in 59 3/4 seconds, was playing it coolest of all; the 6-year-old gelding who has scored one victory in this classic three years ago, and one third-place finish, is testing this event like any other race and prefers to stay in one of the regular barns, outside this enclave, in the company of horses who are competing in day-in-day-out events on normal race days.

Daring Confidence
Charlie Whittingham, trainer of second-choice Fiddle Isle, said after a lethargic early morning workout by his charge: "My horse is ready—he just doesn't like to work unless he has to. But in the afternoon on race days he's something else again," he added contentedly. All the trainers in the village were oozing confidence, in several languages.

The victory, which will be worth \$100,000 to the winner, \$25,000 to the second horse, \$10,000 for third, and \$5,000 for fourth, is the first of the season for the next three across the line, will be sought after by ten horses representing eight countries this year, on the 1 1/2-mile turf course here.

Third choice in the race, which will be run tomorrow just a stone's throw from this security-oriented area, is England's 8-year-old Lorenzo, winner of five European tests this year including the Champion Stakes at Newmarket where he defeated the highly-esteemed Nijinsky last month.

Tomorrow's race will mark the first collaboration in some years between trainer Noel Murless, who formerly schooled the queen's horses, and Lester Piggott, winner of the last two editions of the International on Sir Ivor and Karabas.

Not many here are aware of the drama in the situation. The split between Murless and Piggott, seven-times British champion jockey, was not a friendly one, and Piggott agreed to take the mount on Lorenzo on the condition that he wouldn't be required to talk to trainer Murless until just before the race. (Perhaps Murless will hand Piggott sealed orders?) Many connoisseurs of horsemanship feel that Piggott has an excellent chance to make it three in a row, but it is worth keeping in mind that this will be Lorenzo's first 1 1/2-mile effort.

"But I say, old boy," said a British visitor here last night, "a mile and three-eighths, with that hill at Longchamp, is about equal to a mile and a half here." He was referring to the Prix de Longchamp in September, when Lorenzo finished half a length in front of Beaugency. The French horse, a 4-year-old trained by Alec Head, will also be in the starting gate here tomorrow at about 4 o'clock. He will be ridden by Alex's son Freddy, currently giving Yves Saint-Martin hot race for the French jockey championship this year. This morning Freddy had his first look at an American track.

Uneasy Balance
The extra furlong might just tip the balance in Beaugency's favor; he finished a short head behind Goodly, winner of the French Derby (Prix du Jockey Club) last year and placed sixth in this year's Prix de l'Arc de Triomphe. Both horses, from all appearance this morning, are in top form, in whatever language you care to choose.

"On race," said the French lad who did six furlongs up on France's 3-year-old filly, Miss Dan, third in this year's Arc de Triomphe. (Her sire, Dan Cupid, also sired the unforgettable Sea-Bird.)

"She had a rough flight from Europe, but she has settled down and is training well," said trainer Philippe Lallie. "She's at her best."

"Esta lista y espero una buena carrera," said trainer Eduardo Aspurua Soa of his Venezuelan champion 3-year-old colt, Senador, who won the Gran Premio Simon Bolivar two weeks ago in his home country. But tomorrow's stiff test will be Senador's first experience on grass.

Tail Grass
"Alles ist in bester Ordnung mit dem deutschen Pferd Corles," said West German trainer Sven von Mitschelt. Both Venezuelan and German trainers commented on the height of the grass on the turf course here.

Herr von Mitschelt ventured the opinion that it was so tall

that it was just like asking a horse to get an extra furlong.

Cortez won three races in France in '68, but except for one outing at Chantilly last year, an intermediate race against light opposition in which he finished a fast-closing third at the International distance, Cortez has raced mostly in West Germany. That makes comparisons with the other starters here impossible for the exasperated "experts." That is not only, as the saying runs, what makes horse racing, but it makes the International about the toughest race in the world to pick.

The balance of the field includes a spirited Canadian 3-year-old filly named Panfreluche, which has enjoyed a successful season in the Eastern United States and Canada.

Uruguay's Sol de Noche, idle since January when he last ran in South America, owned and trained by Wyoming's Mark Cox 3d (post position 1 along the rail tomorrow), and an imposing-looking Italian 4-year-old, Bacuro, winner of the Gran Premio del Jockey Club in Italy last week. After the victory he was promptly bought by an American syndicate headed by Oklahoma's Murty Brothers, Wayne and Duane, and hurriedly entered in the International. No one in Bacuro's entourage knows Italian except the horse and, says Wayne, "He's not talking. Background information is light, but this will be his first race running to the left—our only weakness," according to Wayne.

The older horses will carry 127 pounds, the 3-year-old Senador, 120, and the fillies Panfreluche and Miss Dan, 117, of the 18 runnings of the International to date, the United States has won eight times, France five, England two, Ireland, Venezuela and Australia, one each.

Tomorrow, in the 19th running of this classic created and staged with panache each year by John Schapiro, president of Laurel Race Course, it will be "Come on, boy," "Allez," "Vamos," and may the best horse win.

The hand, which is scheduled to have its big moment as the winner rears to its accustomed place of honor, has been valiantly rehearsing eight national anthems. One of them has to be right.

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